

40 Million...
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PARIS, TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1987

Reagan Aides Split On Rest of Agenda

Chief of Staff Favors Compromises But Others Want to Go Out Fighting

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — As President Ronald Reagan tries to emerge from the political trauma of the Iran-contra hearings, a quiet struggle is taking place within his administration over how to put the best face on the remaining 18 months of his presidency.
White House officials and Republican strategists say battle lines have been drawn between the White House chief of staff, Howard H. Baker Jr., who favors a limited but big-ticket agenda of arms control and budget compromise, and conservatives who want the president to go out fighting and draw clear partisan lines for the 1988 election campaign.
"What Howard really would like," said a Republican close to the administration, "is to get the president safely home to port without further calamities and to add the glow of an arms agreement in his final year in office. What some of the fire-eaters want is a year and a half of Congress-bashing and confrontation."
Mr. Reagan is in a combative mood after weeks of congressional hearings into the sale of U.S. weap-

Meese to Appear At Iran Hearing

International Herald Tribune
The Iran-contra hearings resume Tuesday morning with Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d beginning his testimony.
Wednesday's session of the hearings has been thrown into doubt by the morning funeral service for Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige. However, Mr. Meese is expected to resume his testimony that afternoon and may continue on Thursday.
Donald T. Regan, the former White House chief of staff, is scheduled to testify Thursday afternoon and on Friday. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger will appear next week for several days.

Kiosk Peres Meets Yugoslavian

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel met with President Lazar Mojsov of Yugoslavia in Geneva two weeks ago for the first high-level contact between the two countries in 20 years, Israeli officials revealed Monday.
The meeting occurred while Mr. Peres was in Geneva to meet with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt during a United Nations conference on trade, a spokesman for the Israeli Foreign Ministry said. Yugoslavia broke diplomatic ties with Israel during the 1967 Middle East war.



Fyodor Fedorenko, a former Nazi stripped of U.S. citizenship, has been shot in the Soviet Union for war crimes, Tass said. Page 6.

GENERAL NEWS
■ John Demjanjuk denied at his war crimes trial in Israel that he was a Nazi camp guard. Page 2.
■ Rajiv Gandhi will travel to Sri Lanka on Wednesday to sign an agreement aimed at ending the civil war there. Page 6.
■ Black holes make up the cores of all galaxies, evidence suggests. Page 3.
BUSINESS/FINANCE
■ Sir James Goldsmith sold most of his holding in Générale Occidentale, the French media and retailing group. Page 9.

Dow close: UP 8.61
The dollar in New York:
DM £ Yen FF
1.826 1.5885 150.65 6.175



Pedestrians waded down a flooded street in central Seoul on Monday after the South Korean capital was hit by a tropical storm.

Too Hot, Too Cold, Too Wet, Too Much

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune
The word from weather forecasters Monday was another week or so of the freak weather that has kept the north of Europe shivering and the south sweltering.
In South Korea, torrential rains fell on Seoul and set off floods and landslides that killed at least 61 people and drove 60,000 from their homes.
While much of northern Europe blizzarded under gray skies Monday, blistering temperatures caused hundreds of deaths in southern regions. Grave diggers in Greece worked overtime to cope with more than 600 fatalities attributed to the heat.
Forecasters blamed much of Europe's weather problems on a ridge of high pressure about a third of the way across the Atlantic, which is allowing Arctic winds to be drawn down from the north across Scandinavia. The Nordic countries themselves are experiencing one of the worst summers in memory, with temperatures hovering between 10 and 16 degrees centigrade (50 to 60 degrees Fahrenheit).
In what appears to be a follow-up effect, warm air is being drawn north from Africa across large parts of southern Europe, where temperatures have typically risen to 42 degrees centigrade (108 F), with humidity more than 80 percent.
"Sometimes, this kind of weather gets into a rut and stays that way," said Dr. Philip Jones, of the Climate Research Unit at East Anglia University in England. "This tends to happen more in the summer and winter than in the transitional seasons."
Although this seems to some people to be the latest in a series of bad summers, average changes in temperature and precipitation over a long period have been relatively minor. Research at the unit indicates that average global temperatures have risen only by about half a degree since 1900. It has become slightly wetter in higher latitudes over the past 130 years, while subtropical zones have become slightly dryer.
One theory is that this slight rise in temperature is due to the greenhouse effect, a condition caused by an increase in carbon dioxide in the atmosphere resulting from the burning of fossil fuels.
The research unit is trying to work out whether variations in temperature and precipitation are becoming closer together.
See WEATHER, Page 6

Dollar's Decline Changes Trade, Profit Picture

U.S. Companies' Sales Benefit
By Kenneth N. Gilpin
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — After screaming about being priced out of markets when the dollar soared in the first half of the decade, companies across the United States are beginning to see its decline translate into healthier earnings.
Boston-based Polaroid Corp. is a case in point.
When Polaroid put its popular Spectra camera on the market in West Germany six months ago, the suggested retail price of 350 Deutsche marks meant that about \$180 in revenue could be repatriated for each one sold.
Since then, the dollar has lost another 7 percent in value against the mark. Polaroid has not raised the price of its Spectra, but because of the exchange rate change, each camera now can bring home around \$189.
Last week, the company reported that international sales during the second quarter were up 26 percent from the same period a year ago, and that operating profit rose by 25 percent, mostly because of the weaker dollar.
"A lower dollar overseas helps a company like ours," said Sam Yanes, a Polaroid spokesman.
"A lower dollar increases revenue when you translate it back into dollars, and it allows you to make higher profit margins" if the product is made in the United States.
The dollar has been declining in value on foreign exchange markets since the second quarter of 1985. But the salutary impact of the drop is a fairly recent arrival to many corporate balance sheets.
"The effect of the lower dollar on corporate profits only began to show up late last year," said Lawrence Chimazine, chairman of Wharton Econometrics, "because foreign import prices did not start to rise significantly until the middle or end of 1986."
"That prevented domestic companies from benefiting from the weakness in the dollar's value."
Mr. Chimazine and other analysts said that industries such as chemicals, plastics and lumber that can move the fastest in exploiting exchange-rate movements are apt to realize a dollar-related pickup in profits more quickly than capital goods.
See PROFITS, Page 13

China's Little Emperors: One-Child Rule Begets Spoiled Brats

By Lena H. Sun
Washington Post Service
BEIJING — They are China's pampered darlings.
Eight years after the world's most populous nation put into effect its family planning program that limited most couples to one child, one of the most conspicuous results has been the rise of a generation of "little emperors," what in the West would be known as spoiled brats.
The official press is full of stories about such children. Last year, the newspaper China Youth News published a 12-part series titled "The Little Suns in Our Lives," which painted some disturbing portraits.
The parents of one third-grade boy, for example, bought him whatever he wanted. He dined on meat pies; his parents ate porridge. He spurned clothing that had been worn once. After his grandfather spanked him for starting a fight in school, the youngster took a pair of scissors and threatened to kill himself until the grand-

Rebuke Issued Over Stark

U.S. Navy Says 2 Officers Will Leave Service

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — The captain of the U.S. frigate Stark and one of his officers were reprimanded Monday and will leave the navy for being unprepared for the Iraqi missile attack that killed 37 sailors in the Gulf, the navy announced.
The punishment handed out by Admiral Frank Kelso 2d, the head of the Atlantic Command in Norfolk, Virginia, means that neither Captain Glenn R. Brindel nor his tactical action officer, Lieutenant Basil E. Moericie Jr., will be court-martialed.
The admiral who investigated the attack recommended that both officers face military courts on charges of negligence and dereliction of duty "related to the readiness of Stark to respond and unsatisfactory response," an official source said.
A third officer who was relieved of command following the May 17 attack, Lieutenant Commander Raymond Gagan Jr., the executive officer and second in command of the ship, is to be court-martialed separately, officials said.
Captain Brindel is to be allowed to retire, dropping a grade to commander, and Lieutenant Moericie is to resign from the navy after eight years of service, the navy said.
"The degree of culpability is mitigated by the unique circumstances of the incident and its aftermath," the navy said.
■ Coast Guard Evaluation
Patrick E. Tyler of The Washington Post reported from Dubai, United Arab Emirates:
Marine and salvage sources said Monday in Dubai that a U.S. Coast Guard inspection team would evaluate the decision by Kuwait's state oil company to temporarily forgo repairs to the supertanker Bridgeton, damaged Friday by a mine, to complete the first round trip of its oil shuttle under U.S. protection.
The chairman of Kuwait's state oil company said the ship would be repaired in the United States.
See GULF, Page 6

7 Lebanese Are Killed In Israeli Raid

By Nora Boustany
Washington Post Service
BEIRUT — In the first seaborne attack along the Lebanese shore since the 1982 Israeli invasion, Israeli commandos killed seven Sunni Muslim Lebanese militia men mistaken for Palestinian guerrillas, security officials said Monday in the port city of Sidon.
Fighters of the Nasserite Popular Liberation Army clashed with Israeli soldiers who landed from boats late Sunday night on a coastal road south of Sidon. The Israelis hid behind mounds of sand near the road.
As a Lebanese jeep turned around in an empty lot near the sand piles, Israeli commandos fired two anti-tank missiles at it. When another vehicle followed, the Israelis fired again, advancing from the road and triggering a 15-minute battle.
Seven Lebanese militiamen were killed and four were wounded but there were no Israeli casualties, according to reports from Tel Aviv.
Israeli helicopter gunships dropped orange flares as the Israeli commandos retreated toward the shore and then departed.
Usually patrolled by Palestinian guerrillas based about half a mile (nearly a kilometer) from the seacoast, the area of Sidon now is policed by Lebanese Sunni militiamen.
See EXPORT, Page 13

Japanese Exporting to Japan

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Thanks to the lower exchange rate of the dollar against the yen, some Japanese companies are finding it profitable to export to Japan from plants in the United States.
So far it is only a trickle — Honda 1200cc motorcycles from Marysville, Ohio; Sony color television picture tubes from San Diego; Mitsubishi high power diodes from Youngwood, Pennsylvania, and Mitsubishi cellular mobile telephones from Braselton, Georgia.
Honda Motor Co., which also builds Accordis and Civics in Marysville, says it now produces cars more cheaply in the United States than in Japan, and is weighing fu-

Japanese Exporting to Japan

ture made-in-America automotive exports to Japan.
Honda already uses Marysville, instead of plants in Japan, as the source of shipments to Taiwan, where about 2,000 of its U.S.-built cars have been sold.
Sony Corp. and Mitsubishi Corp. are considering raising exports to Japan from their U.S. plants, while Mazda Motor Corp. is interested in exporting cars to Japan from an assembly plant that it will complete this fall in Michigan.
These moves are unlikely to do much in the near future to reduce the U.S. merchandise trade deficit, which last year was \$170 billion, 33 percent of it with Japan.
Yet the trend is another sign of See EXPORT, Page 13

Burundi Tempers Its Black Apartheid

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service

BUJUMBURA, Burundi — Daily life in Burundi, a small nation in the highlands of central Africa, is infected with memory.

On main highways there are scores of roadblocks where soldiers of the ruling Tutsi tribe check the zonal-residence papers of Hutu farmers.

Fifteen years ago the previous Tutsi-controlled government systematically exterminated about 100,000 educated Hutus. Restrictions on travel prevent the Hutus, who outnumber the Tutsi by a 6-1 ratio, from gathering to plot vengeance.

On Radio Burundi the Roman Catholic Church is denounced daily. Catholic priests and "their white racist god," asserts the radio, "destroyed Burundi culture."

That claim is a rationale for vengeance on the church. In the past year, priests have been imprisoned, Catholic schools have been nationalized and weekday Masses have been banned.

Burundi is a nation of five million people, a product of the wrongs of the Belgians and the wrongs of the Africans.

Western countries prop up the regime with more than \$150 million a year in aid.

The Belgian-dominated Catholic Church has too dark a history in Burundi to be cast as an innocent victim. Nor is the Tutsi regime an unregenerate villain.

The regime practices a rigid brand of tribal apartheid, a system that the leaders of black Africa choose to ignore, even as they travel the world to condemn white-minority rule in South Africa.

Yet, by pursuing limited reforms that help the Hutus, the government has proved itself to be something more than the complacent heir to a genocidal tradition.

But Burundi's past has not prevented it from becoming a favorite of donor countries and such leading institutions as the World Bank.

However, donors also point out that Burundi's government is far more efficient than most others in Africa. "Tutsis are good managers," said an agriculture specialist. "When they make a decision, they stick with it."

Donors prefer not talk about it. Tutsis deny it and Hutus are not even supposed to think about it — but Burundi's future is inextricably tied to its bloody past.

In neighboring Rwanda, where majority Hutus were successful in overthrowing a minority Tutsi government in 1961, the Catholic Church played a crucial leadership role. Tutsi leaders are said to be haunted by Rwanda's precedent.

One prominent Burundian businessman contends that the church was an instrument of Belgian col-

onial control, both before and after independence. It is a view shared by most Western diplomats and many Burundian clerics.

The most visible villain of the campaign against the Catholic Church is the military government of President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, a 41-year-old army colonel who makes no secret of his anti-clerical feelings.

Tutsis dominate Colonel Bagaza's cabinet, the National Assembly and the university system. Thirteen of 15 provincial governors are Tutsis, as are about 96 percent of the country's soldiers. Most businessmen are Tutsis.

Yet, even as Colonel Bagaza enforces tribal apartheid in the central government and continues to dismember the Catholic Church, he has insisted on land, economic and educational reform that offer rural Hutus unprecedented opportunities.

In an attempt to heal the wounds of the tribal massacre, Colonel Bagaza has invited home the 150,000 or so Hutus who fled to neighboring countries after 1972. Perhaps 20,000 have returned.

In the past year, as part of a \$50 million structural-adjustment loan with the World Bank, the government eliminated import monopolies held by Tutsi businessmen and raised producer prices for farmers — mostly Hutus — by as much as 30 percent. The program last year boosted annual economic growth, which had averaged less than 1.9 percent since 1980, to 3.3 percent.

"What Bagaza has allowed," said a Western economist, "is a program that increases the purchasing power of the farmers, who are mostly Hutu, while limiting the purchasing power of the city people, who are mostly Tutsi."

Colonel Bagaza has accepted the World Bank's argument, the economist said, that Burundi must use financial incentives to encourage two million Hutus to give up subsistence agriculture and turn to small-scale manufacturing.

"The Tutsis realize that the time bomb exists," said a diplomat. "They are trying to ease the situation by expanding the economic pie. If it works, Bagaza could have an awfully long breathing space before the Hutu demand revenge."



Suspects being held in rural jail after clashes between peasants in Haiti killed at least 100.

Haitian Peasants Fear More Violence After 100 Die in Clashes Over Land

JEAN-RABEL, Haiti — A mood of fear and suspicion filled this remote farming town Monday as military investigators tried to determine how a land dispute erupted into a clash that killed at least 100 people.

Hundreds of refugees crowded the dusty streets of Jean-Rabel, afraid to return to their homes in nearby villages where the fighting took place on Thursday and Friday.

A spokesman for the investigators said at least 100 people were believed to have died in the fighting near Jean-Rabel, an impoverished town 140 miles (220 kilometers) northwest of Port-au-Prince, the capital. The town has a population of about 3,000.

Some witnesses said members of the Tontons Macoutes, a private militia once controlled by the former dictator, Jean-Claude Duvalier, had taken part in the fighting.

Witnesses from surrounding villages said they had seen hundreds of people killed in fighting between peasant factions involved in the land dispute.

JEAN MICHEL Richardson, a Jean-Rabel businessman, said, "The people here have seen such horrible things that they are afraid to go home."

Ceniza Moness, president of a local association of peasants who own land, said he had helped bury at least 100 people killed in the clashes.

"We found people lying dead in the street, in their houses, just about everywhere," Mr. Moness said.

Evelin Achelus, a Protestant minister, said he had counted at least 300 dead along several miles of mountain road leading to Jean-Rabel.

The violence was the worst since the overthrow of Mr. Duvalier in February 1986. It followed a series of strikes and demonstrations in which 23 persons died.

The fighting appears to have ended but military officials said they feared more violence in a cycle of reprisals between the peasant groups.

Accounts of the fighting differed widely but most witnesses said it stemmed from a land dispute be-

tween poor peasants, many of them landless, and landowners in the district.

Some witnesses said they believed the landowners — ranging from holders of small plots to wealthy landlords — were backed by the Tontons Macoutes, who were outlawed after Mr. Duvalier was deposed.

Three radio stations initially reported that the violence began on Thursday when the Tontons Macoutes ambushed a group of people demonstrating against them.

Other witnesses said the marchers, believed to have numbered 2,000, were landless peasants incited to attack their neighbors and seize their property by Tet Ansam, a group organized by radical Roman Catholic missionaries.

Military investigators said they interrogated a wounded leader of Tet Ansam, Fadine Jean-Louis, who told them the marchers were defending themselves against an attack by landowners and their supporters.

About 50 people accused of taking part in the attacks were being held in the town's small jail.

Demjanjuk Denies He Was Guard at Death Camp

JERUSALEM — John Demjanjuk denied Monday in his war crimes trial that he was a brutal guard at a Nazi death camp where 50,000 people, most of them Jews, were killed in 1942 and 1943.

It was Mr. Demjanjuk's first appearance on the stand to answer charges that he was a guard known as "Ivan the Terrible" who tortured prisoners before sending them to the gas chambers of the Treblinka death camp in Nazi-occupied Poland.

"I am accused here of having been at Treblinka," said Mr. Demjanjuk in his native Ukrainian. "This is not true. I am the one who knows. I went from Rovovo to Chelm."

Mr. Demjanjuk, a former auto worker from Cleveland, was referring to two prisoner-of-war camps in Poland, where he says he was sent after being captured by the Germans while serving in the Soviet Army. Mr. Demjanjuk was born in the Ukraine and emigrated to the United States after World War II.

The prosecution does not contest Mr. Demjanjuk's claim that he was a Soviet soldier captured by the Germans. But he allegedly was sent to the Treblinka prison camp in Poland, where he was trained to be a Nazi death camp guard.

Under a 1950 war crimes law, he faces the death sentence if convicted by the Israeli court.

Throughout the morning, the presiding judge, Dov Levin, encouraged John Gill, Mr. Demjanjuk's American lawyer, to speed up the questioning, which was slowed by the translation of Mr. Demjanjuk's responses from Ukrainian into Hebrew and English.

Throughout the five-month trial, Mr. Demjanjuk has heard a series of witnesses accuse him of being the guard.

"He's been waiting for such a long time that he's very anxious to tell his story," Mr. Gill said Sunday after briefing his client at the Ayalon Prison near Tel Aviv. "It's what he wants to do and is eager to do."

WORLD BRIEFS

30 Die in Moslem Clashes in Pakistan
ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (Reuters) — Thirty people were killed and 60 wounded in battles between rival Moslem sects in a remote border area in northwestern Pakistan, state-run Pakistan television said Monday.

It quoted a government statement as saying that army troops and paramilitary forces were trying to restore peace between the Shiite and Sunni sects after four days of fighting in the Kurram tribal area. But fighting continued in some places, according to the television report.

Earlier, a Shiite spokesman said as many as 10 Shiites were killed Monday when they recaptured several villages lost to Sunnis.

Japan to Continue Whaling Research
TOKYO (AP) — Japan's Fisheries Agency is preparing to conduct research whaling for three months in the Antarctic Ocean beginning in December despite an International Whaling Commission restriction that calls for a halt to such whaling, an agency official said Monday.

"Japan's position on research whaling for scientific purposes has not changed" since the meeting of the commission in Britain last month, said the official of the agency's Oceanic Fisheries Department. The commission's resolution urged Japan, Iceland and South Korea to halt their scientific whaling programs, under which 12 years, mainly by Japan, this year and 11,340 killed over the next 12 years, mainly by Japan.

Japan announced April 7 it would catch 825 minke whales and 50 sperm whales in the Antarctic Ocean for research purposes in 1987-88, about half of Japan's commercial catch quota for 1986-87.

Shultz-Shevardnadze Talks Possible
WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Ambassador Yuri V. Dubinin of the Soviet Union met with Secretary of State George P. Shultz on Monday, the State Department said.

U.S. officials said the pair discussed the possibility of Mr. Shultz meeting Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze in Washington in September, around the time that the United Nations General Assembly convenes in New York.

The State Department spokesman, Charles E. Redman, refused to disclose details of the talks but did acknowledge that a Shultz-Shevardnadze meeting "has been the continuing subject of discussion between the Soviets and ourselves."

NATO Members Seek Cut in Forces
VIENNA (Reuters) — Sixteen member nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization presented a draft mandate Monday for new talks on cutting conventional forces in Europe within the European security process, Western diplomatic sources said.

The proposal seeks to strengthen the continent's security by eliminating military inequality and reducing the possibility of a surprise attack, according to the diplomats. It was presented at a meeting of the 23 Western alliance and Warsaw Pact members, who have been holding informal discussions in Vienna since February in connection with the 35-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Last month, the Soviet Union put forward its own draft mandate on reducing conventional forces and short-range nuclear weapons. But the NATO states want the talks confined to conventional forces.

Rebels Attack Maputo Aid Convoy
LISBON (AFP) — Rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance, known as Renamo, killed nine persons in an attack last week on a government convoy, the Portuguese news agency Lusa reported Monday.

The convoy was delivering supplies to survivors of the massacre at Homoine.

The convoy, escorted by government troops, was attacked about 235 miles (380 kilometers) from Maputo, the Mozambican capital, on the road from Inhambane, the agency said, quoting a Mozambican government source in Maputo.

The supplies were to be delivered to the 7,000 survivors of the July 18 attack in which 386 villagers allegedly were killed by the anti-Communist Renamo rebels. The rebels have denied involvement in the massacre.

For the Record
Governor Oswald, the Chadian rebel leader and former president, has arrived in France for a one-day stopover on his way to Iraq, his French representative said Monday. (Reuters)

The U.S. Congress does not appreciate the value of strengthening Turkey's armed forces, a senior Turkish official in Ankara said Monday. Ankara had been asked by proposed U.S. aid cuts, which for 1988 would cut grants to Turkey from \$914 million to \$570. (Reuters)

The Greek foreign minister, Karolos Papoulias, will travel to Israel in the fall, the first such visit by a Greek foreign minister, a government spokesman said Sunday in Athens. Mr. Papoulias will meet Shimon Peres, the Israeli foreign minister, to discuss bilateral and international issues, the spokesman said. (Reuters)

TRAVEL UPDATE

French Airline Personnel Call Strike
PARIS (AP) — Pilots and other flight deck crew members for France's domestic airline, Air Inter, have called a strike for Saturday and Sunday as the latest step in a dispute over manning levels on new planes, a union spokesman said Monday.

The announcement was made as French air controllers began a 15th week of industrial action after negotiations with the government on a possible return to work collapsed over the weekend.

A Turkish Airlines plane with 48 persons aboard clipped off its engines before landing safely at the Bonn airport late Saturday, a West German spokesman said Monday. (AP)

Spain started a campaign Monday aimed at cleaning up and conserving its vacation beaches. On Thursday trucks will tour coastal roads and distribute multilingual leaflets. Billboards will also be erected in seaside resorts. (Reuters)

Mutual Gain Seen in Soviet Shift on Bonn

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

BONN — The Soviet Union has adopted a more flexible policy toward the two Germans in recent months that Western officials and analysts say represents a major diplomatic shift that could help ease tensions in Central Europe.

In the most dramatic manifestation, Mikhail S. Gorbachev has given his blessing to a trip by the East German chief of state, Erich Honecker, to West Germany in September.

Moscow vetoed such a trip in 1983 and 1984, but West German officials say Mr. Gorbachev told Mr. Honecker at a Warsaw Pact meeting in May that Moscow now had no objection.

The visit could lead to improved relations that are deeply desired in both halves of the nation.

The East Germans are pressing Bonn to help finance railway, highway and energy projects in East Germany, while the West Germans want Mr. Honecker to accelerate recent modest moves to lower travel barriers between the two nations and to ease other human rights restrictions.

In addition, Moscow now appears determined to resume cordial relations with West Germany after a four-year diplomatic chill that resulted from Bonn's 1983 decision to deploy U.S. medium-range missiles.

President Richard von Weizsacker of West Germany made a generally successful state visit to Moscow this month, the first such trip in 15 years.

The Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, is scheduled to make a long-delayed trip to Bonn in the fall, and West German officials predict that Mr. Gorbachev will visit Bonn next year for the first time.

Moscow is "resolved to improve bilateral relations and to come to stable relations without any ups and downs," a West German official said, adding, "This is a result of the von Weizsacker visit."

The Soviet Union's new German policy apparently has multiple aims, analysts say.

First, Mr. Gorbachev would like to increase economic cooperation with West Germany to obtain Western technology and credits to help his modernization program.

West Germany is the Soviet Union's largest trading partner in the West, and Soviet officials told Mr. von Weizsacker that strengthening economic ties was a top priority.

In addition, the Soviet Union wants to encourage West Germany to take a more neutral foreign policy stance. They would like to capitalize on public enthusiasm in West Germany for Mr. Gorbachev's reform program and for his concessions in arms control negotiations with the United States.

"It seems to me that the Soviets have decided to experiment a little more in Germany," a Western diplomat said. "They want to test the Germans and see if they're available."

The most serious issue dividing Bonn and Moscow concerns West

Germany's desire to retain 72 antiquated, short-range Pershing-1A missiles and their U.S.-controlled warheads despite an expected U.S.-Soviet treaty to scrap similar weapons worldwide.

Analysts said that Bonn would be under pressure to modify its stance to avoid letting it sour the climate for the Honecker trip, scheduled for Sept. 7-11.

Moscow also wants to press Bonn to be more assertive in expressing its reservations about the U.S. space-based defense program known as the Strategic Defense Initiative.

Finally, the Soviet Union hopes that a more relaxed policy on inter-German relations will help keep Mr. Honecker happy.

Among Moscow's Eastern European allies, the East Germans are known to be the most critical of Mr. Gorbachev's program of glasnost, or openness, and other political changes. East Germany also has the East bloc's strongest economy.

"I think the Soviets can best assure Honecker's allegiance to them by including him in their Western policy," said Theo Sommer, a foreign affairs specialist and editor of the West German weekly newspaper, Die Zeit. "He has a lot of standing, and he has a lot of economic clout."

For Mr. Honecker, the trip to

West Germany would mark Bonn's strongest endorsement yet of the legitimacy of East Germany. Bonn officially does not view East Germany as a sovereign state but rather as a separate state that is part of one German nation.

For Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, an improvement in relations with the East would be a valuable political weapon in fending off criticism from the leftist opposition that his center-right government is a barrier to peace.



Erich Honecker

Car Convertible, Even in Death
Reuters

BONN — East Germans accustomed to waiting up to 12 years for a new car can breathe their orders to their families if they fear they might be dead by delivery time, the Inter-German Affairs Ministry said Monday.

In its weekly newsletter, the ministry quoted an East German state radio host as telling a listener that the law allowed car orders to be passed on to spouses or children.

It said the waiting period for cars built in East Germany, most of them two-cylinder models, was eight to 12 years.

Flood of Boat People Is Unabated, Thais Say
Agence France-Press

BANGKOK — A total of 361 boat people — 355 Vietnamese and six Cambodians — arrived in Thailand from June 16 to July 16, a Thai official said Sunday.

He said the influx of refugees arriving by boat was continuing unabated. According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 5,301 refugees landed on Thailand's southern beaches during the first six months of this year, compared with 4,390 for all of 1986.

In Bangladesh, a Test for the Opposition
By Barbara Crosser
New York Times Service

DHAKA, Bangladesh — The monsoon rain's strongest enemy, drought, is now in Bangladesh, a country regularly victimized by wind and water.

Under a sky that has two colors, slate and black, restless soldiers guard a historical landmark that is also the headquarters of a slight, low-key woman who is trying to bring down the government of the president, Lieutenant General Hussain Mohammed Ershad.

"I have been in this office for five days and nights," the woman, Sheikh Hasina Wazed, said wearily as she settled herself at her desk on a dismal afternoon.

She has finished leading a 54-hour, nationwide general strike. Now she is planning demonstrations for the coming week: the flying of black flags for those who died in clashes during the strike, torchlight processions and, on Thursday, a march to the president's office.

Bangladeshis as well as diplomats watching this developing campaign say that the next week or two will be a crucial test of public support on both sides.

If the opposition campaign gathers sufficient support, it is prepared to try another series of work stoppages and protests to bring the country to a standstill after the Islamic holiday of Eid ul-Azha in early August.

The latest protests began after a bill was approved on July 12 that restructured district governing councils to give the military government a role in local development.

French Airline Personnel Call Strike

PARIS (AP) — Pilots and other flight deck crew members for France's domestic airline, Air Inter, have called a strike for Saturday and Sunday as the latest step in a dispute over manning levels on new planes, a union spokesman said Monday.

The announcement was made as French air controllers began a 15th week of industrial action after negotiations with the government on a possible return to work collapsed over the weekend.

A Turkish Airlines plane with 48 persons aboard clipped off its engines before landing safely at the Bonn airport late Saturday, a West German spokesman said Monday. (AP)

Spain started a campaign Monday aimed at cleaning up and conserving its vacation beaches. On Thursday trucks will tour coastal roads and distribute multilingual leaflets. Billboards will also be erected in seaside resorts. (Reuters)

SCORE

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U.S. Airlift To UNITA Continues From Zaire

By James Brooke
New York Times Service

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast — A secret airlift of American arms to Angolan guerrillas continues through southern Zaire, two Western diplomats stationed in Zaire said Sunday.

One of the diplomats said that the flights were as frequent as four to five a week.

The arms are flown from Kinshasa's international airport in a C-141 cargo plane marked "Santa Lucia Airways" to an abandoned Belgian air base near Kamina, in Zaire's Shaba Province, he said. From there, a light blue C-130 cargo plane shuttles the weapons to areas in Angola, the diplomat said.

A team of Americans, led by a colonel, coordinates the operation in Kamina, the diplomat said. To cope with central Africa's heat, the Americans have built a small swimming pool at the base, he added.

Also at the base is a detachment of about 12 guerrillas of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, known as UNITA, he said. The rebels, led by Jonas Savimbi, are fighting to overturn Angola's Marxist government.

President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire has reportedly denied that his country allows U.S. aid for UNITA to pass through its territory.

American aid to the guerrillas has in the past included automatic weapons, ammunition, and shoulder-held anti-aircraft missiles.

U.S. aid to UNITA has been legal since August 1985, when the Senate revoked an amendment that had barred assistance to Angola's warring factions since June 1976.

Last year, the Reagan administration said that it gave \$15 million of aid to UNITA. Last month, administration officials said that they planned to give another \$15 million. The money comes out of the Central Intelligence Agency budget and does not need formal congressional approval.

On Wednesday, Chester A. Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, declined to say how American aid reaches UNITA. Transfer through South Africa would violate an international embargo on arms shipments to South Africa.

"There is no buildup at Kamina," Mr. Crocker said in an interview conducted by satellite with journalists in Lisbon and London. It is a Soviet line that is being echoed around the Free World for reasons that I cannot quite understand.

State Department officials have said that the U.S. aid to UNITA is small when compared with \$1 billion of aid sent by the Soviet Union to Angola in the past year.

Last month, The New York Times received copies of two typewritten memorandums that refer to the supply operation. Both seem to be written by Zairian intelligence services to Mr. Mobutu in the wake of The Times's story in early February about the arms airlift.

Last week, a Western diplomat stationed in Zaire examined the documents, written in French. The diplomat, who declined to be identified, said he believed them to be "genuine."

"The operation is directed by a white CIA officer with the rank of major," said one memorandum written under the heading "Information note to the President." The overall director of the arms supply operation is Clair E. George, of the CIA, the memorandum continued.

Mr. George is the deputy director for operations of the CIA.

The second document, dated Feb. 10, 1987, and headed "Security Measures," said: "The CIA will regularly furnish information on all the journalists who ask for visas for Zaire."

A second diplomat who visited Kamina last year added another detail in a recent interview. American technicians installed new runway lights to allow the supply flights to land at night.

"They put out a shoot-on-sight order to protect those flights," he said. During the 1960s and 1970s, residents of the town of Kamina looted most of the base's wiring and plumbing fixtures.

UNITA Claims a Victory
UNITA forces, reportedly fighting off a government drive against their bush strongholds, said Monday they killed 179 government soldiers and 14 Cubans on July 21 and 22. The Associated Press reported from Lisbon.

The rebels said in a statement distributed in Lisbon that they wounded at least 114 soldiers and destroyed two tanks in the clashes across five provinces. Rebel casualties were given as 10 killed, 43 wounded and one missing.

Castro Attacks Defectors From Cuba As 'Miserable, Repugnant Traitors'

New York Times Service

ARTEMISA, Cuba — President Fidel Castro lashed out at "miserable and repugnant traitors" who, he said, betray the Cuban revolution.

Mr. Castro, speaking Sunday night, did not name a recent air force defector, Brigadier General Rafael del Pino, but other Cuban officials said it was clear that the president was referring to the general.

There have been reports that a colonel in the Cuban intelligence service has also defected in recent



Wives of Democratic candidates for the 1988 presidential nomination gathered Sunday for a forum in Des Moines, Iowa. Attending were, from left, Hattie Babbitt, Jill Biden, Kitty Dukakis, Tipper Gore, Jeanne Simon and Jane Gephardt.

Campaigning for the Other Side of the White House

By Lois Romano
Washington Post Service

DES MOINES, Iowa — The wives of six of the Democratic presidential candidates were on display here over the weekend for the "First Ladies Forum," a panel sponsored by the Polk County Democrats.

So far as anyone could recall, it was the first time Iowa — or any state, for that matter — had organized what is commonly known as a candidates' "cattle call" exclusively for spouses.

Judging from the coverage, it will not be the last. More than 200 spectators and about 60 members of the press crowded the foyer outside the Drake University auditorium where the forum was held.

Each woman was asked to speak on a single topic, for five minutes only; how she would view her role as first lady.

Without exception, the women chose relatively safe topics, including education, family and the homeless.

Hattie Babbitt went first. "It's a real honor to be here when I think of those grand women who did so much as first ladies," she said. "People with names like Eleanor Roosevelt, Jacqueline Kennedy, Rosalynn Carter. And then I look at us. People with names like Hattie, Kitty, Tipper."

The crowd roared. She paused as if to get serious. "One of us up here will join that illustrious group," she said, "and the rest of us will go on to look, through life, for regular adult names."

Mrs. Babbitt went on to say that it would be great to have Representative Patricia Schroeder, Democrat of Colorado, in the race, but that her husband, Jim Schroeder, would not join the forum in Iowa. "He couldn't decide what to wear," she said.

Getting serious, she urged helping children through better education and health care. As first lady, she said, "my issue would be investment in our children, specifically education." She advocated federalized subsidized day care for low-income families, higher salaries for teachers and a reading program in every day-care center.

Tipper Gore, on her first solo run to Iowa, spoke of her longtime effort to clean up rock music but insisted that "I do not advocate any type of government censorship." She took a swipe at Nancy Reagan and Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North by saying that while first ladies have contributed much to the country, "we are not going to tolerate unselected representatives running government policy from either the White House dinner table or the White House basement."

Mrs. Reagan has been criticized for influencing decisions made by President Ronald Reagan. Recent congressional hearings have revealed that Colonel North was heavily involved in organizing an effort outside regular government channels to provide aid to rebels in Nicaragua.

When Kitty Dukakis took the stage, she said that as first lady she would continue the work she has done as the first lady of Massachusetts. That would include pushing for federal funding to provide shelter to the homeless and helping to reunite refugee families, she said.

She, too, took a slap at the Reagan administration, for not reappointing her to the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council.

"When the press called the White House to ask why," she said, "they were told it was because I am a Democrat."

Mrs. Dukakis steered clear, however, of her recent revelation that she had had a long-term affair with an amphibianist that ended five years ago. Jeanne Simon said she hoped to become an "ombudsman for the American people." Specifically, she spoke of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 having been "rendered less effective" by the Supreme Court. "I want to see Congress restore the law so that all girls and women have an equal opportunity for education," she said.

Asked later if she would press her case once her husband became president, she said: "You bet I would. I've been doing it for 27 years."

Jane Gephardt opened her comments by saying how honored she was to be with this "extraordinary group of young women." She said that as first lady she would focus on "the pressures that strain families and the ways that we can strengthen them."

Important though it is, "it's not enough for children to say no to drugs," Mrs. Gephardt said. "We must also give them a reason to say yes to life."

Jill Biden, a schoolteacher, also spoke of the need for stronger family values and education. "I want an America that is 100 percent literate," she said.

In one sense, Mrs. Biden one-upped the other women. She brought along her husband, as he said, "to carry her bags."

Evidence Suggests That Black Holes Make Up the Hearts of All Galaxies

By James Gleick
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Immense concentrations of mass that appear to be black holes, each with the gravity of 10 million to 100 million suns, have been detected at the cores of the two spiral galaxies closest to Earth's, astronomers announced.

The discoveries, based on observations from the 200-inch (51-centimeter) telescope at the Palomar Observatory in California and on complex computer calculations, suggest that such supermassive black holes — collapsed stars — may be ubiquitous, forming the hearts of virtually all galaxies.

"It gives a picture that these are a natural feature of the evolution of galaxies," said one of the astronomers, Alan Dressler, of the Carnegie Institution. "We didn't have to look very far to find them."

At the same time, a Canadian astronomer said independently that data from a telescope on Mauna Kea in Hawaii indicates the presence of black holes in three other galaxies. The largest black hole, he said, appears to be a billion times as massive as the sun.

For scientists trying to understand the evolution of the universe and the formation of galaxies, the findings tie together some of the most bizarre of astronomical objects. They provide the firmest evidence yet for a theory that links ordinary galaxies to the fate of quasars, brilliant and mysterious beacons of radiation in the distant sky.

According to this theory, quasars are the cores of galaxies in their early stages and black holes are the engines that drive quasars with such spectacular energy. When a quasar ages and dies out, a black hole remains in the center of the galaxy.

Black holes are the ultimate product of gravitational collapse — matter packed so densely that even light cannot escape its pull. The concept began as pure theory, an unavoidable consequence of Einstein's physics, and even now their existence has never been definitively established.

Small black holes are believed by many astrophysicists to have been "observed" as the invisible partner in binary systems, where a star revolves around some other unseen, massive object. And some astronomers have speculated that supermassive black holes are present in so-called active galaxies, whose cores seethe with hot, violent nuclear activity.

Fewer scientists, however, expected them to be found in ordinary galaxies like Earth's neighbors, Andromeda and M32.

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Trade: Unsexy, but a Key '88 Issue

Topic Rouses Debate Among U.S. Presidential Hopefuls

By Susan F. Rasby
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Although trade is hardly ever mentioned when poll takers ask Americans to name the most important problem for the United States, it has emerged as the first issue to rouse serious debate among the 1988 presidential contenders.

One reason, Democratic and Republican strategists agree, is the coincidence of calendar and geography. The first major test of strength for the candidates is in Iowa, where precinct caucuses for both parties will be held on Feb. 8 and where stump speeches are tailored to voters whose farming livelihoods stir more than a passing interest in trade policy.

On March 8, primaries will be held in most Southern states, where farming and textiles are major industries.

"It works as an issue because of the way the primaries are set up," said Robert Squier, a Democratic political consultant. "There are real pockets of unemployment in Iowa, and even where there are not, there is the perception of a problem. In the South, it works because of the concern about textile imports."

But trade also has drawn candidates' attention because the politics in the heartland has coincided with the passage of major trade legislation in Washington.

Protracted debate over the legislation, approved by the House in April and the Senate this month, as well as the threat of President Ronald Reagan's veto of any bill the House-Senate conference brings forth, have put a spotlight on a subject often regarded as too complex or arcane for popular consumption.

In the process, the candidates have been forced to adopt, define and defend trade positions that differentiate them from each other and from the administration, regardless of whether they consider the trade issue central to their campaigns. That is particularly true of the two Republican and five Democratic candidates who are members of Congress.

"Trade has its own life," said Thomas E. Mann, executive director of the American Political Science Association. "You wouldn't

expect to see it move millions of people, or even hundreds or tens of thousands, in a primary. It is not the sort of issue you win a nomination on. But it is definitely a gut issue among some groups.

"You're seeing Republicans scrambling to associate themselves with the Senate bill," he said, "and you can see the same kind of differentiation, although it's less extreme, beginning to happen in the Republican Party as you've seen with the Democrats."

Among Democrats, Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri has long staked out a position viewed as the most "protectionist." An amendment to the House trade bill bearing his name would require the form of import quotas or tariffs against countries that deny American goods access to their markets.

At the "free trade" extreme is Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts, who points to his state's recent prosperity and argues that investment in education, job training and technology can accomplish the same economic revival for the country as a whole.

Mr. Dukakis advocates "limited relief" from foreign competition but says that industries benefiting from such relief must be required to invest and modernize and become competitive.

"Dukakis appeals to the part of the Democratic Party that worries about the price of BMW's and capricious machines," said Kevin P. Phillips, a Republican political analyst. "Gephardt appeals to the part that worries about layoffs and plant closings. They are button A and button B on trade, and the other Democratic candidates are in danger of being submerged by that polarization."

Yet examination of the trade positions espoused by the rest of the Democratic field suggests first that certain basic themes underlie the positions of all the Democratic candidates and, second, that Mr. Gephardt's position may be far from the most extreme of those considered protectionist.

For example, both the rhetoric and voting record of Senator Paul Simon of Illinois place him squarely with Mr. Gephardt on restriction and more firmly on the side of protecting aging industries that have been hurt by foreign competition.

Former Governor Bruce Babbitt of Arizona and Representative Patricia Schroeder of Colorado have devised elaborate plans that would result in severely punitive tariff treatment of certain U.S. trading partners.

Major themes common among the Democrats include the following:

• Linking the \$170 billion trade deficit to the federal budget deficit and putting the blame for both on the Reagan administration fiscal policies.

• Urging "investment" in education, job training and research and development as essential to restoring U.S. competitiveness. These calls often are broadened to include health-care and child-care programs.

• Acknowledging that some of America's trading partners unfairly block access to their markets and pledging that the United States will no longer tolerate such behavior.

Leaving aside Mr. Gephardt, the positions range from that of Senator Albert Gore Jr. of Tennessee, who speaks generally of "presidential leadership and presidential willingness to back up words with actions" to that of Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr. of Delaware, who calls for tariffs to replace the import quotas that limit the number of Japanese cars entering the U.S. market, contending that the tariffs would at least result in extra income for the Treasury.

• Improving worker-management relations to make the United States more productive and pledging that U.S. wages will not be cut to match cheaper foreign labor. In the case of the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, this point often is coupled with a discussion of worker and human rights abuses in some foreign countries.

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Burma Paper Estimates Rebel Count of 20,000
The Associated Press
RANGOON, Burma — Thirty-three insurgent groups with a total strength of about 20,000 are currently active in Burma, the state-owned newspaper reported Sunday.

The Kyemon newspaper reported that the main insurgent groups are the Burma Communist Party, which has about 6,000 guerrillas, and the Karen National Union and Kachin Independence Army, with about 3,000 armed members each. Rebels have been carrying out anti-government activities in Burma since independence in 1948.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

On Squaring the Circle

The latest foreign trade figures show May to have been less than a wonderful month for the United States. But the international currency markets, after a hiccup, shrugged off this interruption of a mildly encouraging trend.

A Lasting 'North Effect'?

Fifty percent against the Reagan administration's policy toward Nicaragua, and about 25 percent in favor — that has been roughly the public opinion scorecard for years.

Secretary Baldrige

Malcolm Baldrige was one of those rare public people who have — and retain — a set of strong private values and interests while they are at the top of government.

The U.S. Role in Seoul's Reversal: Congratulations Are Not in Order

By Selig S. Harrison

WASHINGTON — On July 9, just before the columnist Charles Krauthammer congratulated the Reagan administration for its role in the South Korean political crisis (H/T, July 15), demonstrators pulled down the American flag and burned it on the balcony of a leading Seoul hotel amid "wild applause" and "a roar of approval among the hundreds of thousands of protesters," according to a report in The New York Times.

Informed of Chun's impending decision to break off the talks on constitutional reform, the United States temporized.

Information has made the promotion of democracy "central to American policy" in the Third World. He gives the administration more credit than it deserves for the eleventh-hour change in its Korea policy.

The former U.S. ambassador, Richard Walker, who shunned opposition contacts during his five years in Seoul, reportedly attempted to whitewash President Chun's rigged electoral laws. Shortly before his departure, he said that National Assembly elections had been "generally free and fair."

that he did not see the situation as "volatile in any way." Yet respected analysts called it just that.

On Feb. 6, 1987, the assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, Gerson Signor, signaled a possible shift in U.S. policy by calling for a "more open and legitimate political system."

Having helped to precipitate the explosion in the streets, the administration did intervene to block the use of the armed forces in suppressing demonstrations.

Symbolic of the administration's pro-Chun posture was its decision to continue giving preferential trade and investment benefits to South Korea despite bipartisan 1984 legislation explicitly prohibiting such preferences for countries that prohibit free labor unions and violate human rights.



CHUN DOO HWAN — Drawing by David Smith (KAW Syndicate).

The Danger To Gandhi, And to India

By Mohammed Ayoob

NEW DELHI — Almost halfway through his first elected term as prime minister of India, Rajiv Gandhi may be in serious danger of losing control of the ship of state.

A recent spate of scandals involving allegations of kickbacks to powerful figures close to the prime minister in connection with arms purchases from Sweden and West Germany, and Mr. Gandhi's possible reaction to attempts by the former finance and defense minister, V.P. Singh, to uncover information about them, have provided critics with more than enough ammunition to keep the government off balance.

Mr. Gandhi's handling of the scandalous bribery crisis has shown him to be an immature leader unused to Indian politics. This was most clearly demonstrated by his treatment of Mr. Singh, who had the reputation of being the most honest and efficient of his cabinet members.

His removal gave the impression that Mr. Gandhi had a vested interest in not allowing the inquiry to proceed. And by expelling Mr. Singh from the ruling Congress (I) Party earlier this month, Mr. Gandhi freed him from the last vestige of party discipline and provided the disunited opposition with a focal point around which to coalesce.

Listening to Him Testify, the Colonel Frightened Me

By Michael Norman

NEW YORK — I once wore the same uniform as Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North and walked in the same bloody fields. Listening to him on television, I heard in his voice the echo of the past, and I looked at my two sons and was afraid.

When the tin drum of authority now begins to beat, I join the ranks of those who guard against waste and demand an explanation.

Most, I suspect, are just plain angry. They have spent years chafing at the excess animus of a defeat. They survived Vietnam but are still full of fight.

He called the men he served with in combat "some of the finest people in the world" and said some of them have written him with stories of their families and memories of "the horrors we lived through."

I am not that kind of former marine. Combat made me a skeptic.



Drawing by KAL in The Economic Banker, CRAW Syndicate.

If Anything, North Deserves a Medal

By C.L. Sulzberger

This is the second of two articles.

OLIVER North's ordeal makes us think about dishonesty in public affairs. Few would deny that it is sometimes necessary or defensible. Good men do deceive in noble cause.

As D-Day approached, the Allies lied shamelessly to Hitler, persuading him that the landings would take place near Calais, not on the Normandy beaches.

Whether he eventually will face up to the fact that in order to compete with the Europeans, the Americans, the Japanese and even the Chinese, he will have to change the system rather than just tinker with its parts.

It is noteworthy that as an ex-president, Mr. Nixon visited Moscow in July 1986 and talked at length with Mikhail Gorbachev, of whom he formed a good opinion. He wrote me: "As you know, Gorbachev is the third general secretary I have met. I had long conversations with Khrushchev in 1959 and with Brezhnev in 1972, 1973 and 1974. In addition, I have had extended conversations with other Russian leaders like Mikoyan, Gromyko, and Kosygin. Of all of

those I have met over the past 27 years, I would rate Gorbachev as the ablest. "Khrushchev had the quickest reaction time... Gorbachev is not quite as quick but just as smart as Khrushchev and much smoother. Brezhnev was as tough as any leader I have met, but Gorbachev is just as tough and, far more subtle. Based on my conversation with him, I would rate Gorbachev on very high terms of intelligence."

"But even more impressive than his toughness and his intelligence [are] his leadership qualities. You cannot talk with him for 10 minutes without recognizing that he has political charisma. He is a born actor. He wants those who talk to him to be convinced of his sincerity and of his reasonableness and invariably is able to make that impression."

"Does this mean that, as Margaret Thatcher put it, we can do business with him? The answer is yes, provided we understand what kind of business he is prepared to do with us. The fact that he is better educated, smoother, and appears more reasonable than his predecessors does not mean that he will be easier to deal with, but that he will be far more formidable."

"He, for example, has the same goals of expanding the Soviet empire which Khrushchev had, but he will not attempt the mistake of being rash in attempting to achieve these goals. We must never forget that he is a dedicated Communist and a product of the Communist system."

"He will try to improve it, but he will not make fundamental changes as Deng appears to be making in China. The intriguing question is

whether he eventually will face up to the fact that in order to compete with the Europeans, the Americans, the Japanese and even the Chinese, he will have to change the system rather than just tinker with its parts.

He certainly has the intelligence to make such changes. If he is bold enough and strong enough to do so, he will go down in history as the greatest of all Soviet leaders."

The writer is a retired columnist for The New York Times and author of several books. This was adapted by the International Herald Tribune from his latest, "The World and Richard Nixon" (Prentice Hall Press, New York).

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Recent outbreaks of rioting between Hindus and Muslims, especially in northern India, the Hindu heartland, have demonstrated an unprecedented degree of advance planning and organization. They also have led to allegations of complicity at, and participation in, acts of communal carnage by the provincial constabulary.

These riots are related partly to the greater self-assertion of a younger generation of Indian Muslims freed from guilt of involvement in the 1947 partition of the subcontinent. But a more important factor is the increasing psychological insecurity of a majority Hindu community that feels itself under attack from religious and national minority groups.

The situation in Punjab state fuels Hindu fears of a further cutting up of the motherland. The central government's vacillation on the issue has only made matters worse and played into the hands of communal extremists on the one hand and Hindu chauvinists on the other. Mr. Gandhi lost his last chance of isolating Sikh terrorists when, following state elections in Punjab in 1985 and the victory of the moderate faction of the Sikh party, the Akali Dal, he delayed the transfer of Chandigarh city to Punjab despite the Sikhs' demands. This reduced the credibility of moderate Akalis and the central government among many Sikhs.

The overwhelming majority of Sikhs either oppose the campaign for an independent Sikh state or are convinced of its futility. But their lack of faith in Mr. Gandhi's government has prevented them from countering effectively the propaganda and violence of the extremists.

The greatest harm done to the Indian polity by the shouting die, his mother before him has been the declaration of the Congress (I) Party. With no party elections held in almost two decades and state branches run by the center's nominees, the party no longer provides the two-way channel for political communication and popular mobilization that contributed to the success of India's democratic experiment in a very hazy and anomic environment.

A robust democratic party of parties at the national level can still contain the dangers of communal polarization and extremist terrorism relatively easily. For the factors that unite India far outweigh those that could potentially divide the country. But for such a political organization to emerge, the leader must be dependent on the party for his or her political survival, and not vice versa.

The writer, a specialist on Asian affairs, is on the staff of the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Nixon on Brezhnev's Toughness, Gorbachev's Charm

By C.L. Sulzberger

This is the second of two articles.

RICHARD Nixon's recollection of Leonid Brezhnev's hope for a cynical deal to carve up the globe gives an interesting insight into the Soviet leader, whose affable personal behavior masked a purely Stalinist conception of foreign policy.

The Soviet leader's idea of world partition, if indeed he was serious, derived basically from two notions. First, there was the fear of China with its huge population and rich resources. Second, there was the demographic concern of a racially white Russia faced with the growth of the Asiatic racial minorities among the Uzbeks, the Tadzhiks, the Turkmen, the Azerbaidzhans, and others.

The 1973 and 1974 summit meetings improved the personal relationship between Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Nixon — but little else. Mr. Brezhnev by now clearly realized that Watergate might mean the end of Mr. Nixon's authority. He seemed deliberately to remove himself from the direct line of fire in negotiations.

In November 1973, Mr. Brezhnev concluded a letter to Mr. Nixon with these reassuring words, in light of the Watergate scandal: "We would like, so to speak, to wish you in a personal, human way, energy and success in overcoming all sorts of complexities, the causes of which are not too easy to understand at a distance."

The third summit meeting was a washout. There was no longer in the White House a decisive president able either to resist Moscow's expansionist tendencies or to negotiate in earnest. When Mr. Nixon arrived, Mr. Brezhnev met him at the airport and soon afterward received him in his Kremlin office. He told the presi-

dent he had been following the political situation in the United States and was convinced Mr. Nixon would be there until his second term expired.

Mr. Brezhnev later flew his guests to the Crimea. There he advised Mr. Nixon that he had done all he could to bring peace to the Middle East but feared he could not indefinitely restrain the Arabs from another round of war. But a measure of agreement was reached on disarmament.

Mr. Nixon clearly took to Mr. Brezhnev. He seemed to enjoy his little foibles, like a passion for fast driving and his gimmick cigarette holder, that rattled him to one smoke an hour (though he cheated gleefully like a mischievous boy, using a reserve pack.) When the president was driven to the Moscow airport, Mr. Brezhnev climbed in and sat on the jump seat in front of his guest. Mr. Nixon later confessed: "I really think he had a feeling of loss and felt sad that the trip was over."

There is no doubt that Mr. Nixon appreciated Mr. Brezhnev's support as the Watergate disaster unfolded.

It is noteworthy that as an ex-president, Mr. Nixon visited Moscow in July 1986 and talked at length with Mikhail Gorbachev, of whom he formed a good opinion. He wrote me: "As you know, Gorbachev is the third general secretary I have met. I had long conversations with Khrushchev in 1959 and with Brezhnev in 1972, 1973 and 1974. In addition, I have had extended conversations with other Russian leaders like Mikoyan, Gromyko, and Kosygin. Of all of

those I have met over the past 27 years, I would rate Gorbachev as the ablest. "Khrushchev had the quickest reaction time... Gorbachev is not quite as quick but just as smart as Khrushchev and much smoother. Brezhnev was as tough as any leader I have met, but Gorbachev is just as tough and, far more subtle. Based on my conversation with him, I would rate Gorbachev on very high terms of intelligence."

"But even more impressive than his toughness and his intelligence [are] his leadership qualities. You cannot talk with him for 10 minutes without recognizing that he has political charisma. He is a born actor. He wants those who talk to him to be convinced of his sincerity and of his reasonableness and invariably is able to make that impression."

"Does this mean that, as Margaret Thatcher put it, we can do business with him? The answer is yes, provided we understand what kind of business he is prepared to do with us. The fact that he is better educated, smoother, and appears more reasonable than his predecessors does not mean that he will be easier to deal with, but that he will be far more formidable."

"He, for example, has the same goals of expanding the Soviet empire which Khrushchev had, but he will not attempt the mistake of being rash in attempting to achieve these goals. We must never forget that he is a dedicated Communist and a product of the Communist system."

"He will try to improve it, but he will not make fundamental changes as Deng appears to be making in China. The intriguing question is

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Rumors of War CONSTANTINOPLE — Confusion reigns in Constantinople, and the wildest reports of impending civil war [on July 27] are current. For the time being the Italo-Turkish war has ceased to occupy the attention of the Government, which is concentrating its efforts on starting off the threatened conflict at home. Two army corps, stationed at Adrianople and Kirk Kisseh, support the Young Turks, who have persuaded them that the Constitution is threatened. It is feared that they may march on Constantinople. Owing to calls made on it by Macedonia and by the war, the garrison here amounts to only 3,000 men loyal to the new Government.

The army corps at Salonica and Smyrna are hostile to the Young Turks, and desire to come to Constantinople to support the new Cabinet.

1937: Palestine Mandate LONDON — The British government made clear [on July 27] that it has no intention of transferring its mandate for Palestine to the United States. Geoffrey Mandel, Liberal champion, questioned, asked Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain if, since the British government had confessed failure on the Palestine job, it would be reasonable to let some other country such as the United States have a try. To this, Colonel Sandeman Allen, Conservative, retorted by asking whether a non-League nation was unable to accept a League mandate. Mr. Chamberlain maintained a silence, confirming the impression that Britain intends to hold on to its Palestine control, whether or not it succeeds in partitioning Palestine into three sections — one Arab, one Jew and one British.

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OPINION

It's Good to See America Practice What It Preaches

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — The lives of millions of people in Asia, the Pacific and Latin America have been touched, deeply and for the better, by a turnaround in U.S. foreign policy.

"Foreign policy" is just shorthand for how a country sees the world and acts to achieve what it sees as its basic interests. So when there is a turn in the foreign policy of a major power it is obviously a matter of moment. But this change has gone relatively unnoticed in the United States, overshadowed by the Iran-contra trauma. Just the same, it is likely to be the material of history books when people are saying, "Admiral Who?" and "Colonel What's-His-Name?"

For almost four decades, the United States could almost always be counted on to give its support to military dictatorships or right-wing civilian tyrannies. Part of the reason was a fear of communism — often no paranoid mirage. But times after time the United States ignored or shunned the democratic center. It did not so much overestimate communist strength as fatally minimize the desire of the people of a country to rule themselves in freedom.

And many American diplomats and military people found it easier to deal with generals who made themselves presidents than elected presidents who had to cope with pesky democratic procedures. A tragedy of modern American history is that a country that believes so strongly in democracy became associated around the world with support of tyranny.

Just 18 months ago, on a trip to Asia, I visited three dictatorships — South Korea, the Philippines and Indonesia. The saddest part of the trip to me was that people I met took it for granted that my country would support the tyrants against those fighting for the political freedoms America was supposed to embody.

Time and again they had seen the government of the United States preach freedom and support tyrannies, and seen American citizens accept it.

There is a change. America no longer

extends that automatic support. What is more, the expectation is growing abroad that the United States will probably use its influence against the tyrants in time of crisis, not for them.

In the Philippines, the United States finally got around to understanding that Ferdinand Marcos had to go. In South Korea, Washington told the generals who have ruled for a quarter of a century that we will not be at all happy if they use arms to put down the revolution for political freedoms. Eighteen months ago in Seoul, I was ashamed of U.S. policy toward South Korea; last week in Seoul I was encouraged by it.

In Panama, we are trying to say goodbye forever to a general who once laced with medals. In Haiti, and in a half-dozen countries in Latin America, we have removed our support from dictators or the comp-mind military.

What happened? For one, the Philippine street revolution turned out to have wings, as did the American and French revolutions in their time.

Corazon Aquino helped it fly. If she had not been there to channel the desire for change of the people into a democratic explosion, Mr. Marcos would have lingered on. The chances are that he would have been succeeded in his Manila palace not by a woman in a yellow dress but by a Communist guerrilla leader in jungle combat gear.

One day, Mrs. Aquino may have to fight the Communists, but she has bought time for herself and her people.

President Reagan at first would have preferred a Marcos victory. But something was happening in Washington as well as Manila. People stacked their necks out — State Department officials and military men like Admiral William Crowe, the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff. They persuaded Mr. Reagan that the security of U.S. bases in the Philippines, and of the entire American political position in the islands, would be swallowed in chaos and perhaps communism if Mr. Marcos stayed.

The Philippine revolution blew to South Korea. It has blown to Panama. It will fly wider as the word sinks in that something is happening in Washington aside from televised hearings dealing with sleaze and arrogance.

Mr. Reagan and the U.S. secretary of state, George Shultz, would have been furiously and properly denounced if they had stuck with Mr. Marcos, Mr. Duvalier, the South Korean junta and that Panamanian general.

They did not, and that is part of history and the daily lives of millions of people far from Washington and from Admiral Who and Colonel What's-His-Name. So a little applause will not hurt. It pays to praise people wise enough to come around to your own way of thinking.

The New York Times

ON MY MIND

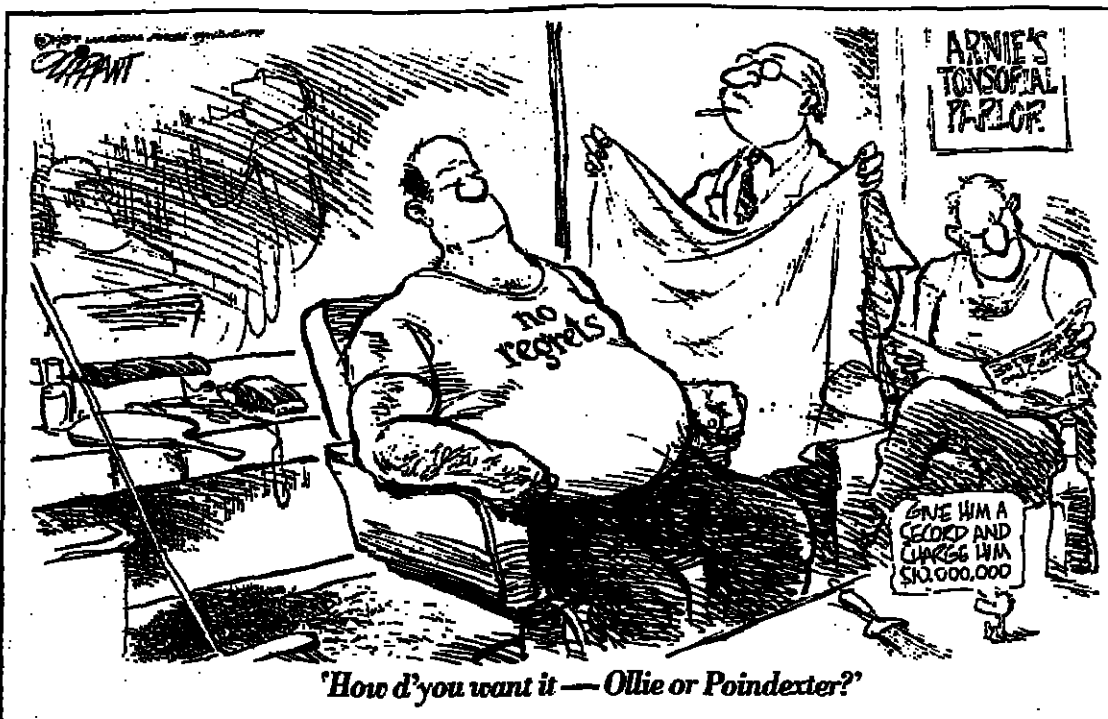
Concerns of a Big Investor

Regarding the report, "Hostile Mega-Bills Are Out of Fashion," (Special Report: Mergers and Acquisitions, May 29) by Peter Field:

Why would anyone want to reduce communities and industries rather than make them productive and profitable? Somehow this myth has gotten into place and it is damaging to a very progressive movement in corporate America.

Playthings? I can assure you that after spending several billion dollars, there is only one thing an investor has in mind and that is to make the assets of a company more dynamic than ever before.

T. BOONE PICKENS Jr.
Amarillo, Texas.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

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Real Nuclear Proliferation

I agree with the concerns expressed in the July 18 editorials from The New York Times and The Washington Post, that nuclear proliferation is a terrifying prospect. But there is a tendency to see it only in terms of new countries trying to get the bomb (that is, horizontal proliferation), whereas real proliferation is taking place daily in the form of the nuclear arms race, whereby stockpiles are increasing (vertical proliferation) and spreading across the globe (geographical proliferation).

At the Sixth European Nuclear Disarmament Convention held in Coventry, England, in mid-July, more than 1,000 delegates from about 30 countries, East and West, North and South, took part in meetings and seminars on how to influence the political process toward arms control. A key theme was the current Euro-missile negotiations. Speakers reminded those at a packed meeting in Coventry Cathedral that as the land-based Euro-missiles are withdrawn, the United States is massively increasing geographical proliferation with cruise missiles on aircraft and ships.

As long as the superpowers continue to undermine their own nuclear disarmament attempts in this way, they will never be able to persuade Pakistan, India, Israel

Another One for the Men

Regarding "Women's Colleges Endure in U.S.," (June 11) by Fred M. Hechinger:

Nicole Reindorf, the associate director of the Women's College Coalition, is quoted as saying that "only two all-male U.S. colleges survive: Morehouse College in Atlanta and Hampden-Sydney College in Virginia." Mrs. Reindorf did not do her homework. I attend Wabash College, an all-male liberal arts college in Crawfordsville, Indiana, which was founded in 1832.

"Wabash always fights!"

BOOTH S. JAMESON
Indianapolis.

10,000 Linguistic Vandals Having Awfully Good Fun

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — (Drum roll) ... and the envelope, please (pregnant pause). A winner in the annual Bulwer-Lytton Fiction Contest is: "The sun rose slowly, like a fiery furball coughed up uneasily onto a sky-blue carpet by a giant unseen cat."

It is heartening to see that standards are being maintained — standards

MEANWHILE

of awfulness, that is. The coughing-up sentence compares favorably to the following recent winner in the contest that challenges writers to compose the worst opening sentences for the worst novels never written:

"The camel died quite suddenly on the second day, and Selene fretted sulkily and, buffing her already impeccable nails — not for the first time since the journey began — pondered slyly if this would dissolve into a vignette of minor inconveniences like all the other holidays spent with Basil."

The contest is named after the writer who in 1830 published a novel that began, "It was a dark and stormy night..." Bulwer-Lytton's sentence churned on until it congealed in a description of the wind "fiercely agitating the scanty flame of the lamps."

The contest is linguistic vandalism with an academic rationale, literary delinquency with a legitimate purpose. Some sentences submitted are disconcertingly familiar. I have the awful feeling I have read a detective novel that began with this Bulwer-Lytton winner:

"There are things a good detective can feel in his bones, and Dillon Shane knew Jasmine Kimberly Collingsworth did not drown in her sleep on New Year's Eve."

And every spy novel I read loses me in a hairpin-turn first sentence like:

"It came to him in a cocaine rush as he took the Langley exit that if Alrich had told Filipov about Hancock only Tullengian could have known that the photograph which Walter had shown to Maximov on the jogging S-bahn was not the photograph of Kessler that Bradford had found at the dark, sinister house in the Schillerstrasse the day that Straub told Percival that the man on the bridge had not been Aksakov Faustovsky, which meant that it was not Kyles but Kezger that Cherevsky had met in..." (That is about half the sentence that recently won the Bulwer-Lytton spy-fiction category.)

"During an exuberant rainfall, a languid bottle of salad dressing sat passively on a Formica counter top." Bulwer-Lytton sentences, polished to perfect imperfection, are works of anti-art. They are clogged with metaphors, similes, adjectives and adverbs. The words pile into and crumble onto one another like (stop me before I

overdose; the disease is catching) cars tailgating at high speed on a foggy freeway. And modifiers multiply madly, as in a "garden redolent of burgeoning tropical paradise."

Run for shelter, gentle reader: Rain is "splattering like raisins dropped by uncaring gods." But do not jostle the elderly woman whose lined face is "like a patchwork of meandering rivers strung together over a bed of waffles."

Thrill to adventure: "The lovely woman-child Kaa was mercilessly chained to the cruel post of the warrior-chief Beas, with his barbarian tribe now stacking wood at her amble feet..." Admit it: You get guilty pleasure from the phrase "amble feet."

The impresario of the Bulwer-Lytton contest is Scott Rice, a professor of English at San Jose State. Because

"The sun rose slowly, like a fiery furball coughed up uneasily onto a sky-blue carpet by a giant unseen cat."

the contest demands only one sentence, it is, he says, perfect for persons "with short-winded noses." Obviously Mr. Rice is having fun, as are the authors of the 10,000 entries. But he has a serious point.

He believes that before you can write badly enough to win his contest, you must be a good writer. You must have a feel for how language misfires, how clumsy syntax can swallow thought. His contest is wordplay with a pedagogical purpose. If you can figure out what makes things (sentences, paintings, foreign policies) awful, perhaps you can reason back to rules of excellence.

"Clad in a light summer frock, the mauve print which James gave her when James was still interested in frocks and she in James, Vera sis brooding at the tea table and sips a cup of what she expects is execrable Irish Breakfast, wondering why it is that when one's lovers become one's friends the resulting social discomfort is impalpably but inescapably less intriguing than the sequestered malaise which results from the reverse."

As my blushing pen reproduces that sentence, a congressman is asking Rear Admiral John Poindexter if a particular person had been asked to do something in connection with the Iran-contra debacle. The congressman asks if the person had been "tasked with the effort." A Bulwer-Lytton dishonorable mention to the congressman who treats "task" as a verb.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Others Will Be Emboldened

JUST AS the people of South Korea took heart from the triumph over tyranny in the Philippines, the establishment of democracy in South Korea will encourage and embolden men and women in other countries. The brave people of South Korea have achieved one of the most notable victories in the long history of man's struggle to be free.

— Representative Stephen J. Solarz, Democrat of New York, writing in the Los Angeles Times.

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Greece Dr.	22,000	12,000	6,600	Dr. 49,56	Dr. 18,040
Ireland £.Ir.	150	82	45	£.Ir. 0,29	£.Ir. 106
Italy Lire	380,000	210,000	115,000	Lire 756	Lire 275,200
Luxembourg L.Fr.	11,500	6,300	3,400	L.Fr. 18,41	L.Fr. 6,700
Netherlands Fl.	650	360	198	Fl. 1,21	Fl. 440
Norway* N.Kr.	1,800	990	540	N.Kr. 3,05	N.Kr. 1,110
Portugal Esc.	22,000	12,000	6,600	Esc. 64,56	Esc. 23,500
Spain Ptas.	29,000	16,000	8,800	Ptas. 55,33	Ptas. 20,140
Sweden* S.Kr.	1,800	990	540	S.Kr. 3,05	S.Kr. 1,110
Switzerland S.Fr.	510	280	154	S.Fr. 1,10	S.Fr. 400
Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, Middle East \$	430	230	125	Varies by country	
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia \$	580	320	175	Varies by country	

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Soviet Executes Ex-Nazi Deported by U.S. in '84

United Press International
MOSCOW — Fyodor Fedorenko, a former Nazi stripped of his U.S. citizenship and deported to the Soviet Union in 1984, has been executed for war crimes, Soviet officials said Monday.

Fedorenko was convicted of war crimes in June 1986 by a Crimean regional court in the Soviet Ukraine.

The official Tass press agency said Fedorenko, 78, a former resident of Waterbury, Connecticut, was executed by a firing squad. The date of the execution was not included in the Tass dispatch.

"The sentence, which was passed in June 1986 by the Crimean Regional Court to the Nazi war criminal SS man Fyodor Fedorenko, who was deported to the U.S.S.R. from the U.S.A. in 1984, was carried out," Tass said.

A court in Simferopol, a Ukrainian town near Fedorenko's birthplace, convicted him of wartime atrocities while serving with Nazi forces at the Treblinka death camp in Poland and later at the Suthhof camp on what is now the Soviet Baltic coast. The verdict was handed down June 19, 1986.

Fedorenko also served in Nazi SS forces that occupied Warsaw, and was responsible for persecution of Jews in the ghetto there, according to the court's findings.

The last official mention of Fedorenko's case was on April 30 when Genнаді І. Гершковіч, a Foreign Ministry spokesman, said a final appeal still was pending before the Supreme Soviet, the country's parliament.

The failure of the appeal was not made public until Monday's dispatch about Fedorenko's execution.

Fedorenko entered the United States in 1949, claiming on his immigration form that he had been an inmate at Treblinka. He hid the fact that he had been a guard or a Nazi soldier.

In December 1984, a U.S. court stripped him of his citizenship, ending an eight-year court battle, and ordered him to leave the United States. His lawyers searched in vain for a third country to take him, and finally Fedorenko said he would return to the Ukraine voluntarily.

During his hearings in the Crimea, evidence showed Fedorenko shot prisoners who knelt at his feet and whipped inmates while herding them into gas chambers.

Fedorenko claimed that after being drafted into the Soviet Army he was captured by the Nazis and kept in prisoner of war camps during the remainder of the war.

In the past eight years Soviet courts have handed down at least 19 death sentences to former war criminals, but there had been no confirmation of any of the executions.

STRATEGY: Reagan Agenda

(Continued From Page 1)

some aides privately acknowledge that the administration has been largely unsuccessful in trying to influence the shape of such important legislation as the trade bill and catastrophic health insurance.

"We're in such a weakened position," a top official said, "that we have no real weapon left except a veto threat."

Mr. Baker, trying to maneuver between a resurgent Democratic Congress and intemperate administration conservatives, has proved a disappointment to some of his friends in Congress, where he was admired as a conciliatory Senate majority leader during Mr. Reagan's first term.

When Mr. Baker succeeded Donald T. Regan as chief of staff in March, it was believed that he would take the lead in forging a compromise to reduce the federal budget deficit and maintain a high level of military spending, at the cost of accepting some mild tax increases opposed by the president.

It has not worked out that way.

The Democratic leader in the House of Representatives, Tony Coelho of California, said he thinks that "Baker wants to deal but that the unengaged president does not."

Some Republicans give similar analyses. Senator Nancy Landon Kassebaum of Kansas said Mr. Baker went into the White House "thinking he could be a conciliator, as he was as majority leader," but came to realize that the roles were very different. "Basically," she said, "I think it's just Reagan being tough — Reagan being Reagan, you know."

Mr. Baker's team, which includes Kenneth M. Duberstein as deputy chief of staff and Thomas C. Griscom, the communications director, has learned that Mr. Reagan seems to be less concerned with legislative results than in the past.

"He has less chance of success even if he plays his cards right," a White House official said, "so it's more difficult to argue that he can win if he goes one way and will lose if he does something else. If you're going to lose anyway, why not make the case you believe in?"

According to some sources, Mr. Baker does not have the close relationship with the president as his two predecessors, Mr. Regan and Mr. Baker like each other, the sources say, but often are on different wavelengths.

A top White House official said there was "a basic misperception" when Mr. Baker replaced Mr. Regan that he would "just take over and run things." The official said that it was evident from the first that Mr. Regan was going to set the priorities.

Still, White House officials insist that Mr. Baker is a long way from giving up. They say that Mr. Baker and his aides have also won some fights, behind the scenes.

STRATEGY: Reagan Agenda

(Continued From Page 1)

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Mr. Baker's team, which includes Kenneth M. Duberstein as deputy chief of staff and Thomas C. Griscom, the communications director, has learned that Mr. Reagan seems to be less concerned with legislative results than in the past.

"He has less chance of success even if he plays his cards right," a White House official said, "so it's more difficult to argue that he can win if he goes one way and will lose if he does something else. If you're going to lose anyway, why not make the case you believe in?"

According to some sources, Mr. Baker does not have the close relationship with the president as his two predecessors, Mr. Regan and Mr. Baker like each other, the sources say, but often are on different wavelengths.

A top White House official said there was "a basic misperception" when Mr. Baker replaced Mr. Regan that he would "just take over and run things." The official said that it was evident from the first that Mr. Regan was going to set the priorities.

Still, White House officials insist that Mr. Baker is a long way from giving up. They say that Mr. Baker and his aides have also won some fights, behind the scenes.

WEATHER: Little Relief in Sight

(Continued From Page 1)

and more extreme. But at present, the evidence supporting the greenhouse effect theory is "rather weak," according to Dr. Trevor Davies, acting director of the unit.

Trying to pin down the weather, even a few days ahead, is a notoriously elusive task. At the European Center for Medium Range Weather Forecasts in Reading, southern England, a Cray X-MP/48 supercomputer, one of the world's most powerful, churns through up to 800 million calculations a second for more than two hours to produce a 10-day forecast.

Because of major advances in computer capacity and sophisticated observational data from satellites, forecasts have gained in accuracy, although they are far from infallible.

Dr. J. Austin Woods, an Irish scientific officer at Reading, said six-day forecasts produced by the center are roughly as accurate as the two or three day forecasts that were available in 1970.

The center, which is funded by 17 European countries, does not make forecasts itself. Instead, it sends its data to contributing meteorological centers, which add in regional factors to produce a national report.

In Britain, where temperatures dropped to 11 degrees centigrade (52 F), the Meteorological Office sees no major changes in Europe's weather over the next few days.

Gordon Higgins, a spokesman for the office, said, "There are some signs of a weakening of low-pressure conditions over Scandinavia and the Baltic which might enable the ridge of high pressure in the Atlantic to move forward a bit and bring in some warm weather."

He added, however, that "it is nothing really significant."

In Athens, the weather office said a 10-day heat wave was expected to last for at least another week. The government ordered a national state of emergency over the weekend after hospitals reported more than 600 people, mostly elderly, had died because of a combination of heat and atmospheric pollution.

GULF: Captain, Another Officer of Stark to Leave Navy

(Continued From Page 1)

owned oil tanker company, Abdul Fattah Bader, had announced earlier that the damaged ship would take on a partial assignment of crude oil in its undamaged tanks and make the return to the Gulf of Oman for offloading before heading to one of the large dry docks in Dubai for repairs.

The involvement of the U.S. Coast Guard, which had to approve safety equipment and operating procedures on the Kuwaiti tankers before they hoisted American flags last week, is a certain reminder to Kuwait that its refueling carries with it the burden of living under U.S. shipping regulations.

In addition, U.S. Navy officials have ordered an urgent, but also extensive investigation of how to protect navy warships from underwater and floating mines, which they suspect Iranian Revolutionary Guards of placing in Gulf waters.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger said in Washington on Sunday that the navy's anti-mine capabilities in the Gulf would be bolstered to protect future convoys from mines.

The crash study, according to Rear Admiral Harold J. Bensen, is to draw on mine experts from the Mine Warfare Command in the United States, an 18-man "mine countermeasures team" currently in Kuwait, the U.S. central command, or rapid deployment force, based in Tampa, Florida, and the Middle East task force under Admiral Bensen.

"We're putting all those things together and they'll make some recommendations to Washington," Admiral Bensen said over the weekend.

Mr. Weinberger said there were anti-mine capabilities available in the Gulf that would not make it necessary for the navy to send its three active duty minesweepers from U.S. ports.

"There are lots of things that you sweep mines with," he said. "There is a capability, if you have a small minefield of simply using explosive demolition people and mine hunting personnel using very simple equipment to go and countermine, that is blow up a few mines."

"It's not very sophisticated," Admiral Bensen continued. "It's a little bit hairy, but it can be done."

He also said the navy might deploy some of its Sea Stallion anti-mine helicopters to the Gulf. But navy sources said Sea Stallions were slowly to clear mines and might not provide a solution to the navy's most disturbing mine threat scenario, in which mines are placed at night in narrow channels where U.S. convoys must pass. Sonars on navy escort cannot detect mines well in shallow waters.

Admiral Bensen suggested that the navy is considering ways to monitor these channels in the future. "If you can be reasonably sure that you've prevented someone from going in and laying mines," he said, "then you don't have to be quite so concerned about sweeping them."

"If you have trouble assuring yourself that nobody's gone in there to lay a mine," he continued, "then the next logical thing to do is to draw in there and sweep, on occasion, certainly."

Whatever new operating strategy the navy comes up with, it inevitably will require more time-consuming anti-mine operations and an escalation of the U.S. presence in the Gulf, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are still resisting U.S. pressure to make basing facilities available to accommodate minesweeping equipment and helicopters.



USHERING IN DEMOCRACY — President Corason C. Aquino, right, addressed the new Philippine Congress on Monday. She criticized the international lending community for refusing to relax repayment terms for the country's debt and warned against threats to Philippine democracy, which was restored in full as Congress convened. Meanwhile, Communist rebels killed 18 soldiers and wounded six Monday near Lanao.

GULF: Captain, Another Officer of Stark to Leave Navy

(Continued From Page 1)

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French Fleet on Standby

France, brushing aside advice to keep a low profile in its diplomatic dispute with Iran, held an aircraft carrier task force on standby Monday for possible duty in the Gulf, Reuters reported from Paris.

The Defense Ministry had said Sunday that it was readjusting the aircraft carrier Clemenceau, two frigates and a supply ship "in view of escalating international tension, particularly in the Middle East and the Gulf."

Commentators interpreted the announcement as a bid by France to seize the initiative in its diplomatic crisis with Iran, stalemated since the two countries cut relations 11 days ago.

A French Navy spokesman said the 3,000 sailors on the task force were on board ship or confined to the port of Toulon, the base for France's Mediterranean fleet.

Black Africa's Hostility to Israel Fades As More Nations Restore Severed Ties

By James Brooke
New York Times Service

LOME, Togo — "Shalom, Shalom" chanted African dancers at the Israeli Star of David fluttered, alongside the green, red and yellow flag of Togo.

With a warm welcome for Israel's prime minister, Yitzhak Shamir, Togo became last month the fifth black African nation to restore relations with Israel since 29 African countries broke ties in 1975.

Those breaks were caused partly by Arab pressure and partly by arguments that Israeli troops had invaded African soil when they crossed the Suez Canal in the October 1973 war with Egypt.

And in the eyes of many Africans, Israel's close ties with South Africa have replaced the 1973 war as the main reason for not normalizing relations.

But after the Camp David accords restored diplomatic relations between Egypt and Israel, Africa's diplomatic embargo of Israel began to crumble.

Following Zaire's lead in 1982, Liberia, Ivory Coast and Cameroon have renewed ties with Israel. All are West African nations with predominantly Christian or animist populations.

Last month, Mr. Shamir's six-day Africa tour took him to Togo, Cameroon, Liberia and Ivory Coast.

In what may be an indication of waning African hostility to Israel, press reaction in West Africa was generally mild, diplomats stationed in the region said.

"We can do business with Israel and keep our Arab friends — Egypt is doing exactly that," read one editorial in the Nigerian Tribune, an Ibadan newspaper. "Our Arab friends should not be seen as choosing our enemies for us. We call for the restoration of relations with Israel without further delay."

Femi Abasi, a columnist in the Lagos daily newspaper National Concord wrote: "The Arabs are basically to blame for Israel's increased influence in Africa. Many African states reportedly complained about the inadequacy of Arab aid to them."

But Omajuwai Natufe, a Nigerian columnist, wrote scathingly of "Zionism and its contemporary Siamese twin, apartheid."

"Israel has decided not to renew any military agreements with South Africa," said one Israeli diplomat based in West Africa. "Israel is going generally in the direction of other Western countries on South Africa."

It is often Israeli military expertise that opens the door to normal relations with black African nations.

The presidents of Zaire, Liberia and Cameroon are protected by elite armor units trained by Israeli military instructors.

In Liberia, it is popularly believed that quick intervention of Israeli security instructors allowed President Samuel K. Doe to survive a coup attempt in November 1985. Israel's ambassador to Liberia is a former inspector general of police.

In Togo in September, the government of President Gnassingbé Eyadema was shaken by a coup attempt motivated from Ghana that left at least 13 persons dead. The following month, Benad Avial, di-

rector of the Africa division of the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs, paid a discreet visit to Lome.

Israel's nonmilitary trade with black Africa was barely touched by Africa's diplomatic quarantine. In 1970, before the embargo, it was \$72 million. Last year, it was \$86 million.

In Nigeria, for example, an estimated 2,000 Israelis are working, largely in road building and agriculture.

In two other African countries, Ghana and Kenya, virtually normal trade and aid relations are facilitated by Israeli diplomats who work from Israeli embassies established in Western embassies.

Other nations that the African press consider candidates to restore ties with Israel soon are the Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and Senegal.

Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland and South Africa have broken relations.



Oliver Tambo, left, leader of African National Congress, and Sam Nujoma, leader of the South-West Africa People's Organization, in Addis Ababa.

OAU Opens Summit Talks With Attack on Apartheid

United Press International
ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the United Nations secretary-general, and Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland of Norway called for Africa's economic recovery and an end to apartheid at the opening of the 23rd annual summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity here Monday.

Delegates at the session elected President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia as the new chairman of the organization for a year.

During his speech, Mr. Pérez de Cuellar called for the release of all "political prisoners and detainees in South Africa, including Nelson Mandela" and "a meaningful dialogue" between Pretoria and the opposition.

Turning to economic issues, he said low commodity prices last year had caused a loss in export earnings of \$19 billion for Africa, a continent beset by a \$200 billion debt burden.

"The real danger is that failure by the international community to provide adequate support and increased concessional finance could dramatically affect social and political stability" in Africa, Mr. Pérez de Cuellar said.

Addressing heads of state of the 50-nation organization, Mrs. Brundtland said much of Africa's debt "will not and cannot be paid back in any real sense."

"To applause, she said that "what is needed are new loans on concessional terms, new investments and economic reforms."

"New policies must comprise debt relief, long-term rescheduling, and conversion to softer loans," she said.

Mrs. Brundtland, who presented a report on the state of the environment to several African delegations, sharply criticized South Africa.

Mr. Kaunda served as chairman of the organization in 1970-71.

Papandreu Visits Romania

VIENNA — Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu of Greece arrived in Bucharest on Monday at the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu to discuss bilateral and international issues.

Gandhi to Sign Accord to End Sri Lanka Fighting

By Sanjoy Hazarika
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India will travel to Colombo on Wednesday to sign an agreement with Sri Lanka's president, J. Jayewardene, aimed at ending a four-year civil war that has taken thousands of lives.

The agreement on the ending of the conflict is a two-way pact between the two governments, and the Tamil militants are not expected to sign it. However, one news report quoted a spokesman for four of the six militant groups as saying that the four had told India they were prepared to sign a separate document pledging to keep the peace.

Gandhi to Sign Accord to End Sri Lanka Fighting

[By Velupillai Prabhakaran, leader of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, termed the agreement "a stab in the back for the Tamils" and expressed disappointment and shock over what he called India's unsatisfactory effort to find an acceptable accord. Reuters reported from New Delhi.

["Quoted by the Press Trust of India, he said the Tigers would not lay down their arms until Sri Lanka dismantled its newly established army camps in the island's north and east and the troops returned to barracks.]

Talks between the different sides over the past four years broke down at crucial stages, with either the rebels or the Sri Lanka government opposing the other's proposals.

"The Indian officials told us today that this was the best deal we could get, that they were going ahead anyway, that they took note of our resolutions but that they also had to consider the political difficulties of Mr. Jayewardene," said Rajiv Shankar, a leader of one of the major Tamil militant factions.

Mr. Shankar, who is an executive member of the Eelam Revolutionary Organization of Students, was referring to the opposition that Mr. Jayewardene is drawing from his own cabinet ministers and other Sinhalese leaders.

Mr. Shankar's group is expected to ignore the accord.

At least one cabinet official has threatened to resign, and Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa, a Sinhalese hardliner, is also reported to be upset by the developments.

About 1,000 people, including Buddhist monks, demonstrated in Colombo on Monday to protest the proposed pact, news agencies said.

According to Mr. Shankar and other sources, the biggest hurdle is the demand that the rebels surrender their weapons within three days of the signing ceremony.

"Everything is happening so fast, it is very difficult for us," said another militant leader. He said that he and other radicals were concerned that it would be difficult to quickly convince their followers in Sri Lanka to lay down arms.

"It must not seem like surrender, that would be dishonorable and, therefore, unacceptable," said the militant.

It had appeared last weekend that the renewed intransigence of the Tiger faction, the most powerful and feared guerrilla group, could stall the talks. But Indian mediators, who had hectic negotiations over the past four days, finally made it clear that Mr. Gandhi was determined to seal the accord, despite the doubts of the Tamils.

Under the proposed accord, details of which have been published in Indian and Sri Lankan newspapers, there will be a cease-fire and an unconditional amnesty for an estimated 5,000 Tamil political prisoners and others wanted for their role in the rebellion.

Other key features of the agreement include a proposal to create a single administrative unit of the Eastern and Northern provinces, a long-standing militant demand that Mr. Jayewardene had been resisting.

The new territory, where there are many Tamils, would have a unified legislature, a single governor and a council of ministers.

However, rebel groups say that they are still opposed to plans for a referendum in the region after a year that would ask residents to prefer either the single province concept or that of the two provinces.

The army will also return to barracks, the Tamils will seek to solve their problems within the constitutional framework of Sri Lanka and their language will be made a national language, as par with Sinhala and English.

BRATS: China's Darlings

(Continued from Page 1)

efforts in family planning work in some places," said Liang Jilin, director of the State Family Planning Commission.

As part of their propaganda effort, officials are quick to point out the benefits of having only one child.

The only child has better physical development, wider interests, a quicker mind, a keener sense of competition and a greater thirst for knowledge, Liu Bin, the education commission official, was quoted as saying in a New China News Agency dispatch this month.

To help parents raise their "little suns" in the proper way, about 20,000 "parents' schools" have been established nationwide in recent years. The schools are actually classes sponsored by primary schools and kindergartens, which feature lectures by experts.

"These parents just don't know the importance of family education for bringing up a well-educated, disciplined new generation, and that's why parents' schools are necessary," said Mr. Liu.

At the Restful Pavilion Primary School in Beijing's southwestern

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ARTS / LEISURE

Bohan, Scherrer: Short and Pretty for Evening



Marc Bohan's mink-trimmed black dress for Dior.

International Herald Tribune
PARIS—With the performance of Christian Lacroix on Sunday, a fashion page was turned and his was a hard act to follow. But with help from Jean-Louis Scherrer and Marc Bohan, of Dior, who both had pretty collections. Monday was business as usual. But theirs were customer-oriented collections. Lacroix's was packed with news and was highly directional. By now, the verdict is in. Minis are here to stay and short evening wear is what's happening. All curves are outlined over miles of legs in sheer black hose. At Pierre

HERE DORSEY

Cardin, a bride was adorable in a white iridescent mini with white tulle cape attached to the shoulders. Fabrics are on the opulent side, with lots of black velvet trimmed with mink or sable. For evening, stiff satins and rustling taffetas and failles are redefining a new and more sculptured silhouette. There is a lot of color around, with purple a strong leader. Unlike many Paris winter collections, this is not a somber season.

Cardin's collection which opened the Monday shows, was a killer. Hundreds of models went by on the stage of his theater—a trying experience. It is hard to understand why he insists on showing daytime clothes. When they are not *à la vie*, they do not come close to good ready-to-wear. Fortunately, things picked up with evening wear, courtesy of his lifelong collaborator and friend, André Oliver, who has been designing this department with great success for years.

The daytime outfits were mostly Cardin revisited with the only memorable shape a cute, stretch mini that he showed in black with 10-inch-wide elasticized belt. Car-



Pierre Cardin's ruffled minidress.



A Viennese influence marked Scherrer's collection.

din's customers, a group of unusually elegant women, including Claude Pompidou, loved the evening wear. Short looked best but there was something for everybody, including a long black sari edged with fake diamonds. Organza petal coats, including a

hot pink one over a black stretch mini, stood out.

For Scherrer, it was Happy Father's Day with his two stunning young daughters, Leonor and Laetitia very much around. Leonor was giving Daddy a big hand from the second row while Laetitia came

on the runway on her father's arm—a beautiful, blonde bride.

Scherrer had a much better collection than usual—short and snappy and lighthearted. The music, Viennese waltzes, was a far cry from his usual morose tunes. With Scherrer, every woman is going to

turn into another Empress Sissi as the collection revolved around dreams of the Austro-Hungarian empire at the turn of the century. Charming folklore was back in—from fringed loden capes to elaborately embroidered evening gowns in colorful velvets and black braiding that graced the court of the Viennese emperors. White, fur-trimmed skating dresses, hunting costumes and androgynous suits borrowed from what men used to wear in Viennese cafes were in the same vein.

Suits were embroidered with braid and tassels and as rich as Viennese officers' uniforms. Fur trimmings abounded, with fur collars, hats, cuffs and muffs decorated with fox's heads in pastel colors. Valerie-Anne Giscard d'Estaing, the daughter of the former French president, loved the short evening wear, which turned out to be the strongest group.

Jean Barthes' hats for Scherrer were most elaborate and sophisticated. Barthes is one of the last great milliners in Paris, a true artist whose career seems to be finding a push now in a new American backer and talk of perfume.

Dior is still potent enough to pack them in and it was hard to match such a brilliant house—

with Bernadette Chirac and a slew of young, pretty and rich American customers—what Women's Wear Daily dubbed "Nouvelle Société." Among them, Lynn Wyatt and Ivana Trump, who looked like a pink bonbon. Close by were Princess Ferial from Jordan, Régine, and Rosa Polo, whose husband, Roberto, backs the house of Miguel Cruz.

Bohan managed to deliver his best collection in years—a treat after many sluggish seasons.

This collection was young, short and full of exciting colors and details. The beginning was the dullest part—with suits of mink-trimmed gray or black pin-striped flannel. But after this stern opening, it was uphill all the way.

Short, full and flaring coats were worn over short dresses and came in happy colors—red, purple, green and a brilliant yellow. One of the best looking suits had a long, slightly masculine and dapper jacket over a mini. The ambiguous masculine dress, black with a starched white masculine collar, is another Bohan specialty and went down well with his customers.

But mostly this designer had the best selection of little black evening dresses—a Paris perennial—in years.

paco rabanne
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Bridging the Category Gap

By Michael Gross
New York Times Service
NEW YORK—Only in fashion could there be worse. Confused? That's all right; lots of other people are confused by the categories, like "designer" and "better," that retailers use to sell women's clothes in the United States.

"We segment our store to make it easier for the customer to shop," said Burton Tansky, president of Saks Fifth Avenue. "You try to put like businesses adjacent to each other."

These categories are most apparent in department stores. The lines blur in specialty stores and often disappear in small boutiques.

Once, U.S. stores divided most women's clothes into "missy" (now sometimes called "misses") and "junior" categories. Full-cut missy styles were for mature women. Junior styles were for small-boned young women.

In the 1970s a new category, "contemporary," came into being. "It was for the junior growing up who didn't feel comfortable in either junior clothes or her mother's clothes," explained Kalman Ruttenstein, senior vice president for fashion direction at Bloomingdale's.

Stores now use more specific categories, each of which can include casual, career and evening clothes, divided into "traditional" or "updated" subcategories. These are the categories a shopper needs to know:

COUTURE: A term often used incorrectly to refer to the highest-priced designer ready-to-wear lines. Strictly speaking, couture clothes are made-to-measure fashions purchased directly from a handful of designers who fit them personally.

DESIGNER: Top-of-the-line mass-manufactured clothes from well-known designers who are highly respected for their creativity. Though clothes by Bill Blass, Geoffrey Beene and James Galanos, for example, are sometimes referred to as "American couture," and clothes by high-priced young designers are sometimes called "new couture," they are all designer ready-to-wear.

BRIDGE: When are designers not designers? When they fit into this growing new category, which was invented to bridge the gap between designer labels and cheaper mass-manufactured brands. Though bridge labels often carry a designer's name, these designers are considered to be of lesser stature.

Ellen Tracy, Adrienne Vittadini, Andrea Jovine, Basco, Joan Vass, Nancy Heller and Tahari are well-known bridge labels. Many designers also have bridge divisions, among them Anne Klein II, Perry Ellis Portfolio and Calvin Klein Classics.

CONTEMPORARY: "It's fast-breaking fashion," said Ruttenstein. Contemporary can mean fashionable sportswear from such labels as Agnes B., Guess?, Basco or Willwear. But at higher prices, what are known as advanced contemporary subcategories can also include the labels of young designers like Rifat Ozbek, Marc Jacobs, Norbury & Osuna and David Cameron.

BETTER: Less individualistic career clothes from labels such as Liz Claiborne, Evan-Picone and Jones New York. "Updated better"

resources pick up on bridge looks at a better price," said Basha Cohen, the director of fashion merchandising at the Associated Merchandising Corp., which advises many department stores on buying decisions. Translated, that means that "better" labels that are more fashion-conscious often copy bridge styles and sell them for less.

MODERATE: Bread-and-butter business for department stores. "It's about as mass-market as we get," said Joan Kemer, the fashion director of Macy's. "A customer

here, said Cohen, "doesn't want to invest her life savings in clothes." Often, manufacturers of moderates offer items—a sweater, a blouse—as opposed to outfits.

MAIN FLOOR: What Cohen called "commodities," one-pocket T-shirts or tank-tops, for example.

BUDGET: Few fashion-conscious department stores stock budget clothes anymore. Rather, they are sold in discount stores. "You've hit rock-bottom," Cohen said. "Serious polyester."

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INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

In Vienna, Eager Investors Coming Out of the Woods

By FERDINAND PROTZMAN

VIENNA — In July and August, the Viennese traditionally desert the city en masse, retreating to summer homes in the Vienna Woods or escaping to Austria's lakes and mountains to beat the heat and the throngs of tourists.

The rise began in early July after a strong buy recommendation for Austrian stocks from the British brokerage Griesvener, Grant & Co. Trading volume has climbed to one daily record after another, extending the trading session several times and sending prices soaring.

The initial spark came from British institutional investors, then spread to the Dutch and West Germans, said Joachim Kühner, an economist at Creditanstalt Bankverein AG, Austria's largest bank.

French, Belgian and American investors have also helped fuel the explosion, which ended a prolonged period of market lethargy. Vienna topped the world's stock exchanges in 1985 with a 130 percent rise, mainly on foreign buying, but the market stagnated in 1986.

That decline leveled off in June, as stocks drew support from the dollar's relative stability and the enduring boom on the New York Stock Exchange, said Gerhard Grund, the head of the securities department at Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG.

Share prices have risen 20 percent since the start of July and climbed at an even faster pace in the past week. By Monday, the Creditanstalt index had risen 17.4 percent, to 218.11, since July 1.

VOLUME HAS also soared. The latest daily volume record of 283 million Austrian schillings (\$22 million) was set last Wednesday, breaking the mark of 212.6 million schillings set July 17.

It's astonishing when you consider that daily volume averaged about 12.5 million schillings in June, and was as low as 2 million schillings on some days in the winter, said Mr. Grund.

Why the sudden interest in what remains one of the world's secondary markets? Stefan Handl, the head of Citibank (Austria) AG, said several fundamental economic factors "make investment in Austria well-considered," including social and currency stability and the government's moves to liberalize the markets.

Gross national product is expected to grow only 1 percent this year, after 1.7 percent in 1986, but analysts said the private industrial and service sectors offer attractive opportunities.

"The situation of the country's economy as a whole is better than the negative publicity we've enjoyed recently," said Mr. Kühner, referring to the woes of Austria's state-owned heavy industries, which continue to chalk up massive losses.

Perlmoseer AG, a construction company, was a nearly unanimous pick by analysts. Despite fierce international competition, its 1986 profit rose to 76.5 million schillings from 44.3 million in 1985, and further improvement is expected this year. Shares rose to 760 schillings Monday from 693 schillings July 3.

The chemical concern Lenzing AG and paper-producer Leykam AG are also favorites, along with banks, where analysts said Creditanstalt tops the list. The brewery sector is also popular.

But Mr. Handl of Citibank cited the need for caution. "The relative thinness of the market and liquidity must be kept in mind," he said. "If you purchase a half-million dollars of some Austrian stocks, you can move the market 5 percent. To an unwary investor, that can look like there is broad support when there really is not."

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Rate, and Date. Includes entries for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, New York, Paris, Zurich, etc.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for Instrument, Rate, and Date. Includes entries for Eurocurrency Deposits, Key Money Rates, and U.S. Money Market Funds.

Spending In U.S. Up 0.7%

Outpaces Rise In June Income

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — U.S. consumer spending jumped 0.7 percent in June, the largest spending gain since April, although Americans' personal incomes rose only 0.4 percent, the Commerce Department said Monday.

The spending increase followed a 0.1 percent decline in May and a 0.8 percent climb in April, while the income rise followed revised 0.5 percent increases in those months.

The income revisions, from rises of 0.2 percent in May and 0.4 percent in April, were made in conjunction with the department's annual recalculation of gross national product figures.

Personal consumption spending, which includes virtually everything except interest payments on debt, increased at an annual rate of \$20.4 billion in June following a decline of \$3.8 billion in May.

Purchases of durable goods, items expected to last three or more years, increased \$9.8 billion in June, reversing a \$7.8 billion May decline in May. The swings were attributed to auto purchases.

Purchases of nondurable goods fell at an annual rate of \$2.9 billion, the second monthly decrease, while service purchases were rising at an annual rate of \$13.6 billion from \$5.9 billion last year.

The June and May increases in personal incomes were affected by large increases in retroactive payments for Social Security benefits, which inflated the May advance, and in government subsidy payments to farmers in both months.

Americans' disposable, or after-tax, income edged down 0.1 percent in June after rising a record 3.6 percent in May. The May increase, however, was merely a return to more normal levels after large tax payments in April.

Meanwhile, sales of existing single-family homes, hurt by a jump in mortgage rates this spring, fell 6.1 percent in June, the biggest decline since a 14.3 percent drop in January, the National Association of Realtors said.



The fuel-efficient Tropicalia cruise ship helped make Carnival the industry leader.

Top U.S. Cruise Line Floats Shares

But Some Analysts See Snags in Carnival's Offering

By Kurt Eichenwald New York Times Service NEW YORK — At a dinner for cruise line executives nine years ago, Ted Arison, then the president of Carnival Cruise Lines Inc., made an announcement that would help turn the industry around: He was going to build a ship.

"It certainly surprised me," one official who attended the dinner said. "People were predicting we had seen the construction of our last cruise ship. It was hard for anyone to believe that you could build a ship that was cost effective."

But build Mr. Arison did, and that ship, the fuel-efficient Tropicalia, helped to catapult Carnival from a second-tier line to the industry giant, with seven ships serving the Caribbean and coastal resorts of Mexico, another ship under construction and 1986 revenue of \$420.8 million.

"Carnival — and 'The Love Boat' — have made our industry," said Donald L. Caldera, chairman of Bermuda Star Line Inc., a competitor based in Teaneck, New Jersey. "Love Boat" is a popular television series that was filmed on a cruise ship.

Now the family-run Carnival has taken perhaps its biggest step by selling an interest in its business to the public. After 13 years of operation, the company has offered 18 percent of its shares, to help finance its expansion.

Carnival's offering was priced at \$15.50. On its first day of trading Friday, it was the most heavily traded stock on the American Stock Exchange, closing at \$15.75, up 25 cents from the opening.

Analysts said that the first day disclosed little about the stock's long-term outlook. "The trading activity is in line with what we have seen with many new issues where the size of the offering was quite large," said David S. Leibowitz, senior

vice president of American Securities Corp. in New York. "One day does not a bull or bear make. I wouldn't read too much into" Friday's activity, he said.

Carnival has succeeded in large part by focusing on people who have never taken a cruise. Offering short cruises, of seven days or less, at a daily rate of \$200 or less, the company has attracted passengers who showed little interest in the luxury segment of the market, where cruises last 10 to 14 days at a daily cost of \$250 or more.

To reach the mass market, something not yet accomplished on a similar scale by other lines, Carnival has used national television advertisements featuring songs about its "Fun Ships."

With its success, industry observers and executives say, Carnival has helped to popularize the cruise line business. In 1970, approximately half a million North American passengers took cruises, according to the Cruise Lines International Association, an industry trade group. That number reached an estimated 2.1 million in 1986 and is expected

to reach 3 million by 1990. The industry's revenue in 1986 was \$1.5 billion, up from \$1.1 billion in 1985, according to the industry's trade group. The industry's revenue in 1986 was \$1.5 billion, up from \$1.1 billion in 1985, according to the industry's trade group.

See CARNIVAL, Page 11

Goldsmith Sells CGE a Stake in Media, Retailer

By Jacques Neher Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — Compagnie Générale d'Electricité, the French electrical engineering and telecommunications concern, said Monday it had bought most of Sir James Goldsmith's large minority holding in Générale Occidentale, the French media and retailing group that the Anglo-French financier founded.

The sale, which some analysts estimated would bring Sir James 1 billion French francs (\$162 million), baffled the financial community and left analysts wondering if Sir James was pulling out of France, or merely regrouping his assets for another try at creating a communications empire.

Générale Occidentale confirmed that Sir James and General Oriental Investments Ltd., another company he controls, had sold to CGE his 51 percent ownership in Trocadero Participations. Trocadero, a holding company, controls 34 percent of Générale Occidentale's stock and is its main shareholder.

CGE, which already had 49 percent of Trocadero, now becomes Générale Occidentale's controlling stockholder.

Sir James, who retains "less than 5 percent" of Générale Occidentale stock, will remain as chairman of the company, said Gilberte Beaux, administrator-general manager and the company's No. 2 executive.

"It's a financial transaction that does not affect the assets, activities or strategies of Générale Occidentale," Mrs. Beaux said.

All calls to Sir James were being routed to Mrs. Beaux. Générale Occidentale, which reported 1986 revenue of 18.87 billion francs, controls the Grand Union supermarket chain in the United States and a media operation in France headed by the weekly news magazine, L'Express.

In Paris, Sibylle Savelli, an analyst with Francis Dufour-Kerjen, said Sir James more likely sold his Trocadero holding to raise cash for another assault in the French media sector.

Mr. Maxwell said Monday that BPCC's request for an expedited hearing to appeal the Friday decision had been denied by a federal appeals court.

Mr. Maxwell also indicated that British Printing was in good shape to pursue other expansion possibilities that would help meet its goal of "becoming, over the next two years, a global information and communications company."

He noted the company had a London market capitalization of about \$3 billion, about \$1 billion in cash from a recent rights issue and little corporate debt.

Harcourt Brace shares rose \$1.25 Friday on the New York Stock Exchange to close at \$63.75.

(Reuters, AP)

West German Trade Surplus Grew in First Half

BONN — West Germany's merchandise trade surplus grew to 55.5 billion Deutsche marks (\$30 billion at current rates) in the first six months of this year, the Federal Statistics Office reported Monday.

That represented a widening of 9.5 percent from 50.7 billion DM in the year-earlier period.

Economists said 1987's full-year trade surplus would probably match last year's record level.

In June, however, the provisional surplus narrowed to 8.3 billion DM from 10.6 billion DM in May and 9.9 billion DM in June 1986.

The statistics office said the surplus on current account, a broader trade measure that includes ser-

VICES such as banking and insurance, also narrowed in June, to a provisional 4.6 billion DM from a revised 7.8 billion DM in May.

The office had posted a provisional May current account surplus of 7.5 billion DM.

In the first six months of this year, the current account surplus expanded to 38.5 billion DM from 35.1 billion in the corresponding period in 1986.

Like Japan's, West Germany's trade surplus contrasts with the deficit being run by the United States. The Reagan administration has called on Bonn to stimulate domestic demand for goods in its economy, to boost imports.

"If the dollar continues to firm, it is hard to see the trade surplus falling at all in 1987," said Hubert Kreuzer, an economist at Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale in Düsseldorf.

The surplus advanced to a record 112.2 billion DM in 1986, from 73.4 billion DM in 1985.

The government has argued that, although imports are falling in value, West German purchases of foreign goods are rising in volume terms.

Imports fell a nominal 6.3 percent to 201.1 billion DM in the six months to end-June.

But as import prices fell on average by around 10 percent in this period, imports rose by just under 4 percent in real terms, while exports were unchanged in real terms, the statistics office said.

Ute Geipel, head of research at Citibank AG in Frankfurt, said it was significant that exports were stagnant in real terms in the first six months of 1987 despite the additional strength of the mark.

The stronger mark has not hit West Germany's export-oriented economy as hard as many economists predicted.

For June, imports totaled 33.78 billion DM, down 2.0 percent in value terms from the year-earlier month but 3.1 percent higher than in May. June exports totaled 42.10 billion DM, down 5.2 percent from June 1986 and down 2.8 percent from May.

Peru Closes Banks, Market

LIMA — Peru imposed a one-day closure on banks, financial houses, currency dealers and the Lima Stock Exchange on Monday after a run on the currency, the intis, on the Lima black market.

Police shut the black market Monday morning. The government said the suspension was to allow it to "perfect" the foreign exchange system. Markets will be closed Tuesday and Wednesday as well, for a holiday.

Exceptions were made for foreign travelers and residents about to travel abroad.

Citibank's chairman, John S. Reed, did not attend the meeting because he was traveling, but Mr. Bresser Pereira met separately with William Rhodes, Citibank's chief debt negotiator.

There was no answer to telephone attempts to reach a Citibank spokesman, Richard Howe, for comment on the meeting with Mr. Bresser Pereira.

Friday's meeting was Mr. Bresser Pereira's first formal encounter with bankers since his contemplated 5 percent growth this year and 6 percent next year.

To finance such growth according to the Brazilian projections, the banks would need to provide \$4.3 billion in new money in 1987 and \$2.9 billion in 1988.

Mr. Bresser Pereira argued that the Brazilian economy was still in such disarray that the banks should be willing to provide the new money at zero interest.

Although the request could well be the opening bid for easy terms, it indicated that the Brazilians would be bargaining hard.

"If the banks already have a 40 percent discount on their existing loans, why can't they give us a zero spread," Mr. Bresser Pereira asked rhetorically.

He said Brazil still declined to have an agreement with the International Monetary Fund as a prerequisite for new bank money.

What Brazil specifically opposes, he said, are so-called cross-default clauses under which a country that defaults on its IMF agreement is automatically declared in default on its bank loans. Mr. Bresser Pereira said Brazil would agree to an IMF economic program after receiving the bank money.

In an interview after the meeting Friday, Mr. Bresser Pereira said he presented the bankers with a new economic program for Brazil that

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table with columns for Fund Name, Yield, and Date. Includes entries for Merrill Lynch Money Assets, Telford Interest Rate Index, etc.

Gold

Table with columns for Location, Price, and Date. Includes entries for Hong Kong, London, etc.

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Maxwell Ends Litigation, Drops Bid for Harcourt

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — Robert Maxwell ended Monday his three-month attempt to take over Harcourt Brace Jovanovich Inc. for around \$1.73 billion.

He said he was dropping litigation designed to stop Harcourt's \$2.9 billion restructuring.

Harcourt, an entertainment, publishing and insurance company based in Orlando, Florida, implemented the restructuring plan in May to thwart an unwanted buyout offer from Mr. Maxwell's British Printing & Communication Corp.

The plan set a special dividend, payable Monday, of \$40 a share in cash and a new issue of preferred stock.

British Printing sued in federal court to block the recapitalization and the dividend payment. Mr. Maxwell argued that the dividend amounted to fraud because it exceeded by more than \$1 billion

Harcourt's surplus for dividends available under New York law.

On Friday, a federal judge rejected BPCC's request for a preliminary injunction banning the dividend payment.

Mr. Maxwell said Monday that BPCC's request for an expedited hearing to appeal the Friday decision had been denied by a federal appeals court.

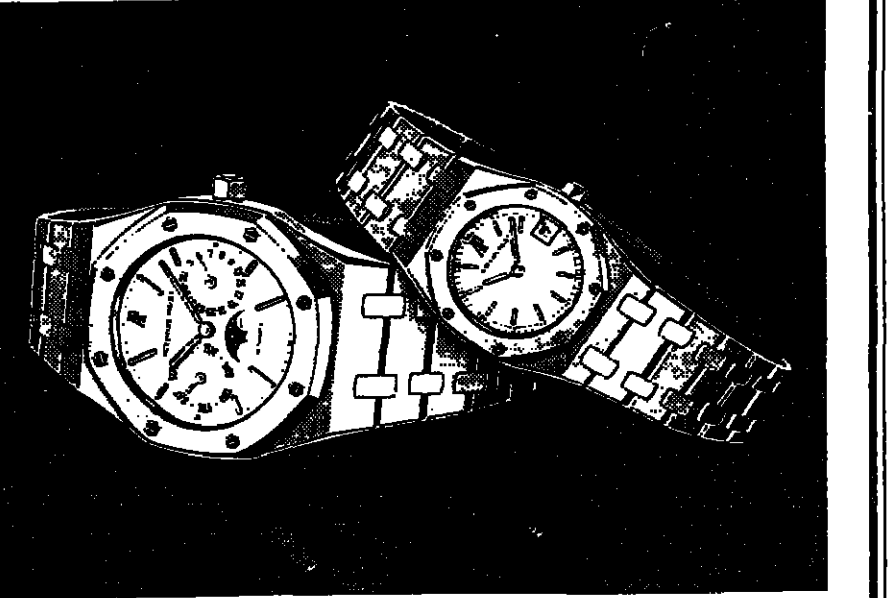
Mr. Maxwell also indicated that British Printing was in good shape to pursue other expansion possibilities that would help meet its goal of "becoming, over the next two years, a global information and communications company."

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Harcourt Brace shares rose \$1.25 Friday on the New York Stock Exchange to close at \$63.75.

(Reuters, AP)

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FOREIGN & COLONIAL RESERVE ASSET FUND. Table with columns for Fund Name, Price, and Date. Includes entries for U.S. Dollar Cash, Multi-Currency Cash, etc.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Elsevier Increases Bid for Kluwer

AMSTERDAM — Elsevier NV, the Dutch publisher, said Monday that it was raising its contested bid for Kluwer NV by 46.2 guilders to the equivalent of 444 guilders a share. The new bid values the rival publisher at 1.11 billion guilders (about \$532 million).

Reuters Pretax Profit Jumped 42.6% to £81 Million in Half

LONDON — Reuters Holdings PLC, the news agency and financial information services company, said Monday its pretax profit was £81.6 million (\$130.6 million) for the first half of 1987, up 42.6 percent over the like period last year.

BofA Selling Investment Units

SAN FRANCISCO — BankAmerica Corp. said Monday that it will sell two subsidiaries — BA Investment Management Corp. and BA Investment Management International. It disclosed no terms.

Elders Adopts Outside Plan To Split Into 4 Companies

MELBOURNE — Elders IXL Ltd., the diversified Australian company, said Monday that it had agreed in principle to restructuring proposals from AFP Investment Corp. that would split Elders into four new public companies.

Who's importing what in the U.S.A. today?



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TSB Group Drops Offer for Hogg Robinson

LONDON — TSB Group PLC said Monday that its £200 million (\$453 million) takeover offer for Hogg Robinson Group PLC had lapsed following the approval by Hogg Robinson shareholders of a board proposal to split the company into separate units.

New Bidder Emerges For Mercantile House

LONDON — Quadrex Holdings Inc., a securities firm, said Monday it had made an offer to acquire Mercantile House Holdings PLC that was "significantly higher" than a £512 million (\$819 million) stock swap proposed by British & Commonwealth Holdings PLC.

Company Results

Table with multiple columns showing financial results for various companies including Canada, Japan, Europe, and others. Includes metrics like Revenue, Profit, and Per Share.

CARNIVAL: Snags Seen in Cruise Line Share Offering

(Continued from first finance page) to grow 12.5 percent, to nearly 2.4 million, in 1987. Carnival's growth led the industry. From 1983 to 1986, the company's average annual compounded growth rate was 28.5 percent, compared with an industry average of 12.7 percent.

The large amount of money that goes to the Arison family has raised some concerns about the offering, analysts say.

Line, Regency Cruises Inc. of New York and American Cruise Lines of Haddam, Connecticut, all of which have gone public since 1986. But the company's fortunes changed in a few months with the help of the on-board casino Mr. Arison introduced. Over the next 13 years, Mr. Arison built Carnival into a business with a paper value of \$2 billion.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

To the Holders of INA OVERSEAS FINANCE N.V. (now CIGNA Overseas Finance N.V.)

6% Convertible Subordinated Debentures Due August 1, 1997 and 8% Convertible Subordinated Debentures Due September 1, 2000 (Convertible into Common Stock of CIGNA Corporation)

Floating-Rate Notes

Table listing floating-rate notes with columns for Issuer/Note, Coupon, Maturity, and Bid/Ask prices.

Deutsche Marks

Table listing Deutsche Marks with columns for Issuer/Note, Coupon, Maturity, and Bid/Ask prices.

Japanese Yen

Table listing Japanese Yen with columns for Issuer/Note, Coupon, Maturity, and Bid/Ask prices.

E.C.U.

Table listing E.C.U. with columns for Issuer/Note, Coupon, Maturity, and Bid/Ask prices.

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Up Slightly in Quiet Trading

NEW YORK — The dollar closed slightly higher Monday against most major foreign currencies in relatively quiet trading.

London Dollar Rates table with columns for currency, rate, and change.

In New York, the dollar closed at 1.8560 Deutsche marks, up from 1.8515 on Friday, and at 150.65 Japanese yen, up from 149.50.

that are not necessarily so important, suddenly become important.

In Japan, Dealers Growing Bearish on Dollar in Short Term

TOKYO — Short-term sentiment for the dollar is increasingly bearish, and while the currency is unlikely to fall sharply ahead of the U.S. Treasury's quarterly refunding in August, its outlook in the longer term is mixed, according to a survey of Tokyo foreign exchange dealers.

Operators began pushing the dollar lower after meeting technical selling above 153 yen, which generated the belief that this level was a near-term ceiling.

3d Dinar Bond Is Launched, for Kuwait Company

KUWAIT — The state-controlled Kuwait Investment Co. has launched a 20 million dinar (\$71.42 million), five-year bond offering for itself that it will also launch.

PROFITS: U.S. Companies' Earnings Begin to Benefit From Lower Dollar

(Continued from Page 1) goods industries, like heavy equipment, in which markets take a long time to develop.

"Assuming the dollar stays close to where it is now, we estimate that for the whole year the dollar could raise earnings by between \$55 million and \$70 million," Mr. Roberts said.

Apple Computer Inc. reported a 65 percent increase in net income for the third quarter of its financial year, to \$53.5 million from \$32.3 million.

earnings gains were related to product momentum, not currency fluctuations," she said.

EXPORT: Japanese Send 'Made in America' to Japan

(Continued from Page 1) how the 50 percent rise of the yen against the dollar in the last two years has altered the competitive landscape.

"I think it's an interesting straw in the wind," said S. Bruce Smart Jr., managing director of commerce for international trade administration.

From \$53.1 billion on March 31, 1983, the end of Japan's 1983 fiscal year, Japan's foreign investment rose to \$106 billion last March 31.

outlay, or \$2.1 billion, was for the construction or the acquisition of production and assembly plants in the United States.

U.S. Postpones 2d Bill Auction

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government postponed Monday's scheduled auction of 13- and 26-week Treasury bills for the second straight week because Congress has failed to raise the debt ceiling.

The government has been allowed to run a \$2.3 billion deficit until two weeks ago, when the limit automatically reverted to \$2.1 billion.

Some might see these plans as a sign that the attitude of Japanese consumers toward U.S. goods has suddenly changed.

But trade analysts say that Japanese consumers are willing to trust the quality of goods made by Japanese companies no matter where they might be manufactured.

Monday's OTC Prices MASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press.

Monday's OTC Prices table with columns for stock, price, and change.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div. Yld., Sales in Millions, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close, Net Change.

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New York

Monday's AMEX Closing Tables include the nationwide prices as of the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect lots traded elsewhere.

Monday's AMEX Closing table with columns for stock, price, and change.

SPORTS

Becker Beats Mayotte in Another Cup Cliff-Hanger

By John Feinstein

Washington Post Service

HARTFORD, Connecticut — It came down to Tim Mayotte to save the United States from relegation Sunday night to the backwaters of Davis Cup competition...



The Red, White And Davis Blues

John McEnroe, left, waved a huge American flag during the match Sunday night, spurring on both U.S. Davis Cup teammates Tim Mayotte and the crowd in Hartford, Connecticut...



think it began to affect him. He finally started missing. At 5-11, after Becker had saved three break points, he made a rare mistake, pushing a backhand wide...

all in the fourth, he broke, somehow returning a huge serve by Becker from about the fourth row of seats, with a shocked Becker netting a backhand...

Only 5 Outs From Perfect, Dotson Loses To Yankees

CHICAGO — When Richard Dotson struck out Dave Winfield of the New York Yankees to open the eighth inning Sunday, he had a 2-0 lead and was five outs away from pitching a perfect game.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

right-hander began struggling with arm and chest ailments that required surgery, and the White Sox, too, fell on hard times.

Sunday, after two years of agony, he was in a position to recapture the glory days. Then fate intervened, and Dotson not only didn't get a perfect game, he lost, 5-2.

After striking out Winfield, he got two strikes on Mike Pagliarulo, who asked plate umpire Greg Kooc to check the baseball. Kooc did, returned it to the pitcher, and the crowd cheered again.

Mike Easler doubled down the right-field line. And Dotson became the loser when, with two out, Dan Pasqua, a 199 hitter, chipped a three-run homer.

It mattered not that the Yankees made certain they ended their four-game losing streak when Gary Ward and Winfield homered in the ninth to chase Dotson; Pasqua also had broken his heart.

"Well, I guess I didn't have that good of stuff," he said. "I gave up five runs and we only got two. I pitched pretty well early but made a couple of bad pitches with the change line in the game."

"I wasn't really thinking about a no-hitter. You can't do that when you're only ahead 2-0."

There have been 13 perfect games in major league history, the last by Mike Witt of the California Angels on Sept. 30, 1984.

Before the first Yankee hit, Dotson went to three balls just twice, against Winfield in the fifth inning and Bobby Meacham in the sixth.

Two batters later, Mike Easler hit a line drive to the right side, but Greg Walker dived to his right to make the catch.

Walker also reached out to grab a line drive by Pagliarulo in the fifth inning. And in the seventh, when Ward hit a routine fly ball to right field, Ivan Calderon appeared to lose the ball in the sun before making the catch.

That brought up Don Mattingly, the second leading hitter in the league. Suddenly the crowd of 22,762, which had been surprisingly subdued, became more involved.

When Dotson forced Mattingly to hit a roller to the right side of the infield, then beat him to first base as he took the throw from Walker, the crowd of 22,762 stood and cheered.

It checked every pitch until Pagliarulo hit a high change-up for the single



Richard Dotson

that ended the perfect game. After Ward and Winfield homered in the ninth, Dotson was replaced by Ray Seaver. This time, his walk to the dugout inspired only polite applause.

Brewers 7, Athletics 4: In Milwaukee, Ted Higuera won his fifth straight and Paul Molitor struck three bases in one inning to tie a major-league record.

Dave Nelson of Texas was the last American League player to steal second, third and home in the same inning when he did it on Aug. 30, 1974. The last to accomplish it in the National League was Dusty Baker of San Francisco on June 27, 1984.

Giants 6, Cardinals 3: In the National League, in San Francisco, Will Clark hit a three-run homer in the 10th inning of the first game to beat St. Louis, then homered in the fifth inning of the nightcap to put his team ahead to stay.

The four-game sweep put the Giants one game behind of West Division-leading Cincinnati and dropped the Cardinals to just six ahead of Montreal in the East. The Cardinals were swept for only the second time this season, the other also by the Giants in a two-game series in May in St. Louis.

Padres 7, Pirates 4: In San Diego, Ed Whitson pitched a seven-hitter and Luis Salazar hit a two-run homer to beat Pittsburgh.

Dodgers 7, Cubs 6: In Los Angeles, Steve Sax doubled in two runs with two out in the sixth to help beat Chicago. (LAT, NYT, UPI)

Record Streak Continues

The Salt Lake Trappers, an independent collection of players recruited by the major leagues, continued Sunday to add to the longest winning streak in professional baseball history by beating the Pocatello Giants, 6-5, for their 29th straight victory, The Associated Press reported from Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Trappers, with no major-league affiliation, on Saturday surpassed the record of 27 straight victories set by the 1902 Corsicana Oilers of the Texas League, and matched by the 1921 Baltimore Orioles of the International League. The 1916 New York Giants set the major-league record of 26 straight victories.

A crowd of almost 10,000 cheered loudly throughout the game as the Trappers took an 8-1 lead in the second inning and coasted on into history. The spectators rose to their feet with two outs in the ninth and cheered until the game ended.

The fans had started lining up outside Dexter Field six hours before the 7 P.M. start of the game. Many who could not get tickets watched from the rooftops of adjacent buildings.

The Trappers raised their record to 31-3 in the Southern Division of the Pioneer League. They have not lost since June 24, when they were beaten, 6-5, in Pocatello.

Dandridge, Hunter and Williams Enter the Baseball Hall of Fame

New York Times Service

COOPERSTOWN, New York

In this bucolic little town where the Babe Ruth baseball club did not tempt baseball, and where a lovely piece of fiction was allowed to grow into a legend, three men who performed real, and extraordinary, deeds were officially proclaimed Sunday as legends themselves.

On a sunny, gentle afternoon in the grounds behind the library of the Baseball Hall of Fame, and before a crowd of several thousand, Ray Dandridge, Jim (Catfish) Hunter and Billy Williams were inducted into the hall.

In introducing Hunter, Peter Ueberroth, the commissioner of baseball, said, "Catfish Hunter had the distinction of playing for both Charlie Finley and George Steinbrenner, which is enough in itself to put a player in the Hall of Fame."

So the remark brought laughs from the audience, and from Hunter himself, but the pitcher, to be sure, accomplished substantially more. He won 20 games or more in five straight seasons during the 1970s, and was instrumental in helping win three pennants each for the Oakland A's and the New York Yankees.

Billy Williams was known as "the sweet



Ray Dandridge

swinger" whose 290 average attested to dependability and National League record of playing in 1,117 straight games attested to durability.

Dandridge, still barrel-chested and bandy-legged at age 73, was a star player in the Negro leagues in the 1930s and 1940s who never made the majors but was considered one of the best third basemen ever.

"It's a credit to baseball," said Dandridge, "that they haven't forgotten those of us who people said were born too late."

Charming as the two-hour ceremony often was, there were also reminders of baseball's racist past, which Dandridge alluded to, and present-day discriminatory policies.

Dandridge recalled 1951, when he was 37 and playing in the twilight of his career for the Minneapolis Millers of the Class AAA American Association, and he batted fourth, a rookie named Willie Mays.

Soon after, Mays was called up to the New York Giants. But Dandridge never got the call himself. He was, he recalled with resignation, considered too old.

"If I had to do all over again," he said, "I think I'd do it the same way. I love the game of baseball, and it looked like today baseball loved me."

SPORTS BRIEFS

Wrenn Wins, 26 Under Par

GRAND BLANC, Michigan (AP)—Robert Wrenn, with a near-record 26-under-par 262, Sunday won for the first time in four years on the PGA Tour, taking the Buick Open by seven strokes over Dan Pohl.

The record for a 72-hole tour event is 27 under, shared by the legendary Ben Hogan, who won the 1945 Portland Invitational with a 261, and Mike Souchak, who won the 1955 Texas Open with a 257. Wrenn went 27 under with a 12-foot (3.6-meter) eagle putt at No. 13, a 490-yard (448-meter) par-5. But two shots later he hit into a bunker and just missed a four-foot putt, making his third bogey of the tournament.

Righteous Bucks Wins Cane

YONKERS, New York (UPI)—Righteous Bucks, the favorite, rallied Sunday night to win the Cane Pace, the first leg of pacing's Triple Crown, by a half-length over Golden Greek. Simcoe Hanover was 1 1/4 lengths back.

The 3-year-old bay, a supplemental entry, became the first gelding to win the Cane and ensured there will be no pacing Triple Crown winner for the fourth consecutive year. The Little Brown Jug, the third Triple Crown event, is a non-supplemental race for which Righteous Bucks is ineligible.

For the Record

The last round of U.S. Women's Open golf tournament in Edison, New Jersey, was postponed until Monday because of a thunderstorm with wind gusts of more than 80 mph (129 kph). (NYT)

Herald Tribune

Oil Prices Fall After OPEC's Shift on Output. Japanese Invasion in Europe. U.S. Japan Trade Gap Expected to Keep Rising. Nobel-Winning Doctors Join to Save Reporter With Heart Attack in Oslo.

The Inflight Newspaper is available on all Air France flights.

As part of its inflight service, Air France distributes the International Herald Tribune to its passengers on all flights. So do most other airlines: some 39,000 copies of the IHT are distributed each day in the skies of Europe, Africa, the Middle East, Asia and the Americas. Which is why we have become known as "the inflight newspaper."

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SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Sunday's Major League Line Scores

Table with columns for team names and scores. Includes American League and National League games.

Major League Leaders

Table showing batting averages, home runs, and RBIs for top players in both leagues.

National League

Table with columns for player name, team, and statistics.

Transition

Table listing various sports events and transitions.

Tennis

Table listing tennis matches and results.

Davis Cup

Table listing Davis Cup matches and results.

American Zone Semifinals

Table listing American Zone Semifinals matches and results.

Major League Standings

Table showing the current standings for all major league teams.

First Game

Table listing the results of the first game in various leagues.

Second Game

Table listing the results of the second game in various leagues.

Football

Table listing football games and results.

CFL Standings

Table showing the current standings for CFL teams.

Golf

Table listing golf tournament results.

Biuck Open

Table listing Biuck Open tournament results.

